DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 168 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 16 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents;
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.
LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.
Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876
No. 273, Horaby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukkadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of institutions are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIRD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. D. SMART,
Agent.
11, Chittaghata Street.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0
V. P. Charges, annas four extra
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich plated ware, glassware, crockeryware, Westminster chiming clock, harmless pathephone, English stove, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bungalow No. 10 at Queen's Road, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat safe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushion sofas, and chairs, blackwood and cane handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned cottage piano, wash-stand table, palm stands, chiffoneers, jardinieres, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, durrie carpets, table ornaments, oil paintings, rich plateware, glassware, crockeryware, old chinaware, Westminster chiming clock, harmless pathephone, English stove, etc., etc.

The property of Major Hill and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "COOPER HOUSE," NEAR THE COLABA STATION, AND OPPOSITE THE TRAM TERMINUS, COLABA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamshedji Edulji Bheesnia and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Colaba, near Sassoon Dock, admeasuring 616-2-9 square yards and bounded on the North by a Cross Road, on the South by land belonging to the said Trustees, then agreed to be leased to Rustomji Shapurji Mistry, on the East by Lower Colaba Road, on the West by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Rustomji Shapurji Mistry, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 24664.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC AND HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE & CO'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE WITH 200 SUPERIOR RECORDS, RICH PLATED AND SILVERWARE, VARIOUS SETS OF GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY, CHINA GLASS AND PLASTER OF PARIS ORNAMENTS AND STATUES, ETC.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Alexander John Agabeg and his wife Mary Rose Agabeg the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, very valuable artistic and handsome household furniture consisting of blackwood and teakwood dining tables, dining chairs, dinner waggon, whatnots, meat safes, rich and handsome drawing room suite in 8 pieces, large mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing tables, glass door cupboards, writing tables, blackwood chest of drawers, corner and centre cabinets, square octagonal and round marble top tables, semi-Japanese side table, blackwood side tables, fancy music book case, teapoys of different designs, teakwood and bentwood chairs, teakwood mat-caned reclining sofa, teakwood beds, book stands, sweet-toned gramophone with 200 superior records, Rose and Co.'s sympathetic square piano, hanging table and bed-room lamps, china glass and plaster of Paris, ornaments and statues, various sets of glassware, crockery, rich plated and silver ware, garden lamps, stands, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid.—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

MISCELLANEOUS

PLEASURES OF THE RICH—Kings and rich people engage able and clever hands on fixed annual amount to derive pleasures from their company. A good opportunity at small expense to persons finding such pleasures. Apply to Box No. 933, Adyt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8742

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN to win absolutely free, WAR BONDS and CASH CERTS. All that they need to do is to go this week to the Olympia, Sandhurst Road, at 7: 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. any night. View the most delectable spectacle and preserve their tickets until Prize-drawing day. 8917.

THE CLASSES of the Bombay School of Chemistry and Pharmacy will commence shortly. Intending should apply at once for admission to the PRINCIPAL at Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay. 8888

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—for Field Service Mesopotamia and East Africa, for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS, AGENTS, TALLY CLERKS and TREASURERS. Agents and Treasurers are required to lodge Rs. 500 as Security Deposit either in cash or Government Promissory notes. Pay of clerks and treasurers Rs. 50 per mensem 50 per cent in addition when proceeding on Field Service. Pay of Tally clerks and Agents Rs. 75 and Rs. 40 per mensem respectively, 50 per cent in addition when proceeding on Field Service and other usual concessions. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted immediately to the Asst. DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, Poona. Personal interview undesirable. 8912.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Gujarati Hindu Matric TEACHER for school at Vasana, Mahikantha on Rs. 25. Apply fully NAGINDASS AND MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 8895

WANTED—A MAN well experienced in Engineering and plumbering. Must have knowledge of good English. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8743

WANTED—A NURSE for taking care of infant Princes, in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady will be preferred. Apply stating qualification and terms to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8805

WANTED—A EUROPEAN or PARSEE LADY to teach English to a Hindoo lady for about an hour daily. Only experienced need apply with testimonials. One knowing painting preferred. Apply Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8915

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION for a Maharani in a Native State in Central India. A Deccani Lady of good education and standing will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8804

WANTED—For a new press factory, a COTTON BALING PRESS, in complete working order, new or second-hand, with an engine and boiler also with a press and engine house of corrugated sheets. State prices terms, &c., to Messrs. C. K. VOHORA & Co., 339, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3. 8913

WANTED—An honest energetic gentleman as a SECRETARY for Import and Export business. Must have good command of English Accounts and thorough business correspondence. Knowing Gujarati preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials. Must state salary required and age to Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8875

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan, Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturers: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LORRY in running order. For full particulars apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road. 8941

FOR SALE—A. J. S. MOTOR CYCLE with side car (1916 Model). Apply to Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8939

FOR SALE—Six seater four cylinder CHARRON MOTOR CAR, torpedo body, in excellent working order. Apply to B. W. SHAPARIA, Near Prince Building, J. J. Hospital. 8921

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45, Kane Road, facing the sea. 8931

TO BE LET.—Second and Third floors "Rastgoftar" Building, near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Fort, with Electricity, fit for offices. Apply to Bai RAHEMALBAI, widow of H. Jakeria H. Ahmed Patel, 52-54, Kambekar Street, Memon Mohalla. 8856

TO BE LET—A Big upper storied GODOWN, at Dalal Street next to the Share Bazar Hall. The two floored godown is on 311 square yards and there is 100 square yards open space attached to it. Apply Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN, Solicitors, 109, Meadow Street, Fort. 8900

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8934 TAHERKHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan-Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July, 1917. 8937

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TO COAL CONSUMERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all "A" Class special indents certified in Bombay prior to the 11th June, are cancelled; the supply of wagons against such indents will cease on the 30th July, 1917. Until further notice the certification of new indents will be subject to certain conditions, particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

W. G. WARBURTON,
Deputy Controller, (Coal Supplies).

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 16th July, 1917. 8935

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Blasting powder 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. grade for the working season of 1917-18, i.e from 1st October, 1917, to end of May, 1918.

Forms of tender can be had from this office on payment of annas eight per copy on any day except Sundays and holidays.

Tenders with samples of powders should reach this office on or before the 15th of August 1917

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

8933

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Mills and Factories in Bombay that in all applications for priority certificates, it should invariably be stated in answer to question No. 2, whether or not the mill or factory concerned is engaged on Government work. If the information is not supplied it will be assumed that the mill or factory is not engaged on Government work.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1917.

(Sd.) W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman,
Priority Committee.

8934

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th July, 1917.

N. B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered address on and after 1st August, 1917. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. 8940

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT LOCO FOREMAN, age under 35. Pay 25 per cent increase on present wages. Free quarters. Apply

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Port Trust Railway,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTERS WANTED.

WANTED in August TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTERS. For full particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, La Martiniere College, Lucknow. 8830

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday the 2nd proximo till Monday the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th June, 1917. 8447

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahaluxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air tea house, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc. in the compound otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir who was Health Officer Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o. Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 8932

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. BADRUDIN LUKMANI, HASHAM MOIZUDIN and CHANDULAL DAYABHAI, the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. AMEEROODIN TYABJI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land admeasuring 3,040 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291, to 2294, 2301, 2318, 2319, New No. 9137, Old Survey No. 822 and New Survey No. 5492, together with the tenements buildings and stables standing thereon and together with all the electrical fittings and fixtures consisting of the electric lights fans etc., but excluding the glass outhouse in the middle of the said property situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, and Khetwadi 11th Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1876, 1877, 2038 and Street Nos. 1, 2 and 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Chimnaji Pratapchand and others, and partly by the property of Badrudin Tyabji and others on or towards the West by Khetwadi 11th Lane on or towards the North partly by the property of B. K. Bana, partly by the property of Nashrudin Meherbux and others and partly by the property of Jafferbhoy Bai and others and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Main Road and which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8945

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LIMJI NOWROJI BANAJI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. SHANTIDAS ASHKARAN SHAH, all and singular the piece or parcel of land with messuage, and tenements standing thereon situate on the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and comprised in a lease dated the 20th day of April, 1911, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and LIMJI NOWROJI BANAJI of the other part which said premises are more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, at our Office at Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, on the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land situate at Gamdevi in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1,088 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 74, on the South by the Road and on the West by Plot No. 72 which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 73 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7335 and by the Municipality under Ward No. 2883 (26) Street No. 3Y.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1917.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8936

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Deferder of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai AMRAT, (otherwise spelt as Amrut) widow of JUGJIVAN PITAMBER, late of Mangrol Bania Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

SHETH SAVCHAND JUTHA and (2) LILADHAR PRAGJI, both of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitants, share brokers, residing respectively at Modykhana and Frere Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of July, 1917.

G. B. PANDYA, Esqr.,
Petitioners' Attorney.

8944

Rs. 4

Will Purchase You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Write to:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MEGHBAI, widow of DEWJI POONSEY and administratrix of LAKHBAI, widow of POONSEY SHAMAT has contracted to sell the immoveable property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust ownership, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to or irrespective of such claims and such claims shall be considered null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinch Bundar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1219, New No. 6956, Old Survey No. 105 and New Survey No. 2703 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Chinch Bundar Road on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Moolji and a passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Raghavji Walji and now to Ghellabhai Ramji and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1076 and Street Nos. 20-24 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1917.

BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8938

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA," LATE S.S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Ballard Pier Shed near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods being a portion in uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

6 cases silk damask, 18 barrels wine empty and Broken, 2 bales cotton and woollen shawls, 1 trunk wearing apparel, 1 case Essential Oil, 2 barrels wine, 70 bottles quicksilver, 25 jars Formaline, 26 cylinders pressed ammonia, 10 cases Acityline acid in crystal forms, 2 cases samples, 73 packages transmission iron wheels, 1 case woollen felt, 3 casks toilet soap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on the 17th July, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Locomotive parts, glassware, merchandise, cotton flannel, cotton goods, matches, acid, tin preserve, beer, sundries, perrier water, carbolic soap, toys, hydrogen, peroxide, tea, paint brushes, green copperas, cement, coal tar, borax, crates empty, aerated water bottles, old newspapers, bundles toilet paper, sockets, wet dates, poonac, planks, jaggree, coir ropes, dry dates, sugar, rice, cotton seeds, groundnut seeds, cart iron pipes and empty cases.

AUCTION SALE of Copra, Coir Yarn, Coir Mats, Chuck Poonac, (Oil Cake), Lemon Grass Oil in Drums, Bales of Goat Skins, Buffalo Hides, Ex. S.S. "Panjim" and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the Enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. and under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

About 7,607 bags copra.
1,333 bales coir yarn.
250 bundles coir mats.
16 drums Lemon grass oil.
18 casks casings.
666 bundles chuck poonac (oil cake).
165 bales goat skins.
168 packages buffalo hides.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for, and goods must be removed within five days from date of sale. All goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendor before delivery is given for each lot or part of the same until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES OF WELL KNOWN MAKER.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, the following safes of well known makers, belonging to Hostile Firms.

Meister Lucino and Brunning, Ltd.
1 large iron safe of Godrej maker.
Banee and Krause.
2 iron safes of well known Austrian maker.
Solomon Bros., Ltd.
1 iron safe of well known German maker.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CANVAS BELTING, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "City of Exeter."

10 packages canvas and balata belting damaged by sea water as follows:—

582ft. 2in. by 3 Ply.
550ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
523ft. 6in. by 5 Ply.
561½ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
975ft. 4in. by 3 Ply.
515ft. 5in. by 3 Ply.
556ft. 3in. by 3 Ply.
536ft. 3in. by 4 Ply.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT QUEEN'S ROAD, MILITARY LINES (CARNEGY ROAD) NO. 4 BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected Latest Designed Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Devji Kanji and other Well-known Makers, such as Sliding Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Handsome Made-to-Order Artistic Designed Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Dumb Waiters, Meat Safes, Very Rich Tapestry Upholstered Drawing Room Complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Cabinets, Marble Top Tables, Sweet Toned Cottage Piano, Large Safe on Stand, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Talking Machine with Records, Single and Double Bedsteads, Very Rich Bed Room Single and Double Mirror Door Almirahs, Cloth and Gown Presses, Rich Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road No. 4 Bungalow specially selected, latest designed made-to-order household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as sliding dining table, dining chairs, very rich artistic designed made-to-order sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters,, meat safes, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistics cabinets, corner cabinets, tiled and teakwood teapoys, marble topped tables, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, one large eight days key striking hours drawing room grand father clock, China jars, sweet-toned cottage piano, revolving roll top office table, large safe on stand, talking machine with records, double and single bedsteads, rich bed room single and double mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, chests of drawers, book cases, marble topped dressing and washing tables, sofas, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Captain S. B. Coates, M. C.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

PROPERTY OF OTHER GENTLEMEN.

1 English circular glass fronted office brougham.
1 victoria with chestnut colour pony quiet in harness.

By order of N. V. Dossa, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hoosenbhoy Somji.

1 four seated Sidley Woolsy motor car complete with hood in working order.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS DECORATIVE PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, IVORY, BRASS AND BRONZWARE, ENAMELLED CLOISONNE AND LACQUEREDWARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sales Room, 21, Medows Street, a choice assortment of Japanese Works of art consisting of satsuma vases boxes, miniature tea pots, bowls, decorative porcelain, vases and incense burners in variety, large wall plates, large jars, flower bowls, animal figures and figures of Japanese deities brass and bronze braziers, enamelled cloisonne ware, lacquered writing desks, one lacquered four-fold screen inlaid with mother of pearls, carved ivory figures and pagodas.

The goods will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

POPULAR PICTURE PROGRAMME:

VIOLET MERSEREAU

in

"THE DANGER PATH"

An orphan girl, forced to make her own living, becomes a stage star and has many admirers. One, a rich man, wants to marry her, and in spite of the plots of a jealous society woman he proves his honourable intentions and they make a happy match.

"THE BARFLY."

A make-believe tramp is followed to a fancy dress ball by a real one and they get mixed up, with amusing results. Finally the wife of the sham tramp secures his release from prison.

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

COMING. COMING. COMING.

[SATURDAY NEXT 21st JULY

the Incomparable

ANNA PAVLOWA

in

picturization of AUBER'S famous opera

MASANIELLO

or

DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI

at

NEW ALEXANDRA

Digitized by the Digital assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the World-famous Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
In a performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism and baffling Illusions, assisted by
MISS SUEE SEEN
and
LONDON VARIETY COMPANY.
HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
THURSDAY, 19th AT 6 P. M.
ALL SOO PROGRAMME
2 HOURS CONJURING!
OVER 50 ILLUSIONS!
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ZANANA PARTIES.

To-night! *To-night!!*
AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
Lamington Road, North.
Including the Great Spanish Love Serial
"JUSTICE"
OR
BARCELONA AND HER MYSTERIES.
This Week's Episodes the most Startling and Thrilling events.
8000 feet of excitement 8000 feet.
Every foot a Triumph—every Actor a Star.
From Monday at 7 p.m. Show 1 Waterproof every day.
Time: 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
USUAL HALF PRICES.
Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS
TO-NIGHT
"SOLD AT AUCTION".
A Gold-Rooster Play in 5 Parts
Featuring
LOIS MEREDITH
Who played with Cyril Maude in "The Greater Will".
A DRAMA OF INTENSE ACTION
2. "THE GAY WHITE WAY"
Another of Mutt and Jeff. Cartoons Delightful and Refreshing.
3. PATHE GAZETTE.
Always Up-to-date.
4. "LUKE'S FIREWORKS FIZZLE."
A Very Amusing Comic.
'IMPERIAL'
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. DAILY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Have you ever heard of Diamond worth crores of Rupees being robbed by bandits, monopolised by a snake, swallowed by a shark, worn by a Red Indian child, dedicated to a Chinese god, and nestled amongst the eggs of an owl?
It not, go and see the unparalled, unique Film.
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
New Churny Road.
It is the **third** week running.
Ladies admitted at Half Rates from Monday to Friday in any show.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

For the Pick of the Pictures
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 AND 10 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA
Hornby Road, Bori Bunder.
Bombay's Largest and Finest Picture Theatre
? "WHO'S GUILTY" SERIES
"THE LOST PARADISE"
"WHO'S GUILTY" ? SERIES
"The Lost Paradise" is a vivid Problem Drama of the Divorce Laws of America, showing the tragedy of woman being free in one state and bound by Law to a brute husband in another state,
ANNA NILSON AND TOM MOORE AT THEIR BEST
The Popular Comedy Cartoon Comedians
"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."
MUTT AND JEFF
"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."
Mutt and Jeff are two of the quaintest characters ever screened.
THE ART OF THE COMEDY CARTOONIST AT ITS HIGHEST FORM!

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night! *To-night!*
Danmark Masterpiece de luxe
ZIRELLA ZIRELLA
A powerful four act drama conspicuous for its splendid acting and tense situations
with
two very hilarious comic screams with
CHESTER CONKLIN AND CHARLES CHAPLIN
in the title roles.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
WATCH FOR "THE PURPLE MASK."

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
PRESENTS
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY
AND REVUE CO.
In 2-Act Musical Comedy
"DO IT NOW"
preceded by a
PATHE'S MASTERPIECE
3 Parts Drama:
THE MAID OF THE WILD
Popular Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.
THURSDAY NEXT JULY 19th
For the first time in Bombay
WHO'S BABY IS IT
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
A scream from start to finish.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
NEW THUNDERS
NEW THRILLS
NEW SENSATIONS.
IN THE
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
THIRD INSTALMENT
Commencing Saturday 14th July
PRICES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
PRIZE MATINEES AT 3 & 5
AND
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, July 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			11,000
" Exports to Great Britain			6,000
" to Continent			9,000
Futures at New York Oct.			25.66+23
" " Jan.			25.76+23
" " Mar.			25.95+25
Spot Cotton at New York			26.35+26
" " New Orleans			25.88 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Oct.			26.75+18
" " Jan.			25.94+ 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			9½
Demand Bills			6.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars			80½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to France and Continent	31,000
" " to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	679,000
" " at Interior Ports	454,000

New York, July 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			8,000
Futures at New York Oct.			25.87+21
" " Jan.			25.88+12
" " Mar.			25.94+ 9
Spot Cotton at New York			27.65+10
" " New Orleans			25.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct.			25.85+17
" " Jan.			25.30+26

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 14.

Wide fluctuations have occurred in the market to-day. This morning the nominal rates were Rs. 556 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 554 for good Broach April. The marwadi bazaar opened at 3 p.m., and prices advanced rapidly to Rs. 568 and Rs. 575 respectively. A rumour of a big speculator selling caused a drop to Rs. 557 and Rs. 560 for Fine Broach July and Good Broach April. The market is very nervous and excitable. Actual business has been small. Purchases or sales of a few hundred bales put prices Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 up or down. The market closed irregular.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton.

QUOTATION 9-30 P. M.

Broach July Fine	561
Broach April Good	567
January Fine Bengal	401
January Fully Good Bengal	415

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		559
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		480
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		399
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt		475
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt		465
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	July-Augt		525
Good M. G. Coompta	July-Augt		520
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt		515

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	561
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	415/16

Prices for New Crop are not, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 556
Good Broach April	" 556
Fine Bengal July	" 398
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	" 412

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 13th July:—

Cotton	15,565 bales.
Wheat	15,320 cwts.
Linseed	8,752 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	407 "
Gingellyseed	59 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	731 "
Castorseed	3,739 "
Rice	1,048 "
Myrabollams	77 "
Cottonseed	193 "
Mowraseed	56 "
Gram	1,488 "
Jowar	364 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,159 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 14th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	8 11 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	43 8 0	8 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 9 0	8 15 0
" Brown Cawnpore	8 8 0	8 15 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 15 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	8 8 0
" Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teoliseed White 85.15	47 0 0	9 2 0
" Gular 75.25	44 0 0	8 4 0
" Gular 50.50	42 0 0	8 4 0
" Black	35 0 0	8 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 15 0
Groundnuts	33 0 0	8 4 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 8 0
Jawree	28 0 0	8 0 0
Arandie	41 0 0	8 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Sept.	6 13 9
" April-May	6 12 3
Linseed, Sept.	8 11 6
" May	19 5 6

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 12th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	5	5,710
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Nil	Nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
16 boxes silver	1,65,264	China

BULLION.

Bombay, July 14.

There were limited transactions in the silver market between 97/8 and 97, for the August settlement.

Gold is firm and there is a good rise in the prices.

English Bar Gold, 25-15.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-11-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 97-2.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 97-2.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 184½.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 182½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 284½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 147½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small Pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small Pieces 57.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years' Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 99.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but soon declined owing to big speculative sales and profit taking. At the close there was a slight recovery and the market closed steady but uncertain.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,770 to 1,735, and closed at 1,780. Madhavjees from 2,205 to 2,155 and closed at 2,200, Fazulbhoys from 805 to 785, and closed at 795, Indore Malwas from 352/8, to 380, and closed at 375. Pearls from 545 to to 555, Crescenst from 226/4 to 232/8, Currimbhoys from 352/8 to 342/8, and closed at 347/8, Simplex from 685 to 710, Davids from 467/8 to 515.

Advance improved to 970, Bombay United to 740, Nagpurs to 2,445 Colaba to 1,200, Shapurji to 122/8, Edward Sassoon to 185, Finlay to 307/8 Swadeshi to 1,820, Bundis were placed between 25 and 24, and Shivrajpurs from 59 to 54, and closed at 55.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 253.12 and 250, Tata Deferred from 1,100 to 1,080, Katni ordinarys were quoted at 347/8, and deferreds at 940.

Alcocks Ashdown improved to 1,020, Bombay Tramway to 1,015, Bombay Steam to 282/8. Bombay Tramway to 345, and Tata Hydros to 1.185.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st May 1917.	*B Imports during June 1917.	C Stock on 30th June 1917.	D Approximate deliveries during June 1917.	E Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th June 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	33,047	6,580	31,135	8,442	—1,362	6,663	34,154	48,844	49,413	37,350	19,325
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	26,530	17,069	27,938	15,813	+1,256	7,154	28,705	62,975	83,807	54,014	36,927
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	761	248	722	287	—39	86	350	343	925	661	694
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,647	1,546	1,654	1,539	+7	111	865	2,045	2,593	2,078	2,180
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	6,222	1,292	5,489	2,025	—733	1,547	7,375	7,933	9,381	8,325	9,204
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,701	1,840	2,190	2,331	—341	854	2,658	2,376	1,694	3,619	1,791
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	1,561	..	1,438	113	—113	113	2,796	3,933	4,610	1,017	2,442
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	549	11	510	49	—38	38	1,137	2,025	3,768	2,239	2,192

*B Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 2,595, (2) 235, (3) 50, (4) 545, (5) 90, (6) 512, (7) ..., (8) 10.

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

PRODUCTION OF LINTERS IN AMERICA.

The U. S. Census Bureau reports that the linter production up to March 31st was 1,109,106 bales and states further that there was on hand at the mills on that date 482,066 tons of fseed presumably not delinted. Assuming the same average production of linters per ton of seed i.e., about 135 pounds, net, there is to be added 138,000 bales to the above figure making the total crop of linters 1,247,500 bales not counting any seed that may be received at the mills after March 31.

The 135 pounds of linters per ton of seed from this crop doubles the yield of 1913, which was 67 pounds as will be seen from the following figures:

	Linters per ton of seed.
1911	57 pounds
1912	67 "
1913	67 "
1914	74 "
1915	106 "
1916	135 "

In addition to the linters derived from this year's crop some 318,059 bales of what the Census Bureau describes as "hull fibre" had been produced up to the 31st of March thus making a total of 1,427,165 bales of fibrous "by-products" hitherto counted as part of the "commercial cotton crop."

In the manufacture of explosives 167,306 bales of linters and hull fibre were used during the three months ending March 31st, 1917, against 144,988 bales in the same period last year. The total consumption of linters and hull fibre for explosives in the calendar year 1916 was 583,710 bales against 244,003 in 1915.

"TELEGRAPH MUDDLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you have always championed the cause of rightfulness, I crave the hospitality of your paper to apprise the public of the causes of delay in the disposal of the Telegraph Traffic, in hopes that the D G, who is now in Bombay, may personally investigate the matter and satisfy himself as to the true cause.

Last year when there was a serious dislocation of traffic, the Direction assured the Government that a change of the Assistant Superintendent was all that was wanted. But how can one blame the driver, however capable he may be, when the machinery of the engine is faulty? Here you find a man, in charge of a section, who knows very little of the different instruments that are being worked in it, and has to depend wholly [illegible] those over whom he is made to [illegible] you find another, who for years [illegible] taken shelter in working side-lines, promoted, on passing the technical [illegible] virtue of his seniority in service, [illegible] ing aside the claims of experienced [illegible] sors.

Sir, unless this faulty system of promotion is modified, the Direction will have a sort of Danaide's task before them to meet the public exigencies of service.—Yours, etc.,
"EFFICIENCY."

THE TWO HOME RULE LEAGUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Khandwalla appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" I beg to state my experience as a Home Rule Volunteer for the last 8 months—in this period I have been able to secure more than 600 members and sympathisers. I found not a single person hesitating to be member of either of the Leagues on account of there being two Branches. I assure Mr. Khandwalla that it is an excuse of some who dare not refuse membership or sympathy on any other ground. The two Leagues are working separately only to simplify the management. I do not think the Home Rule cause will suffer in the least if every Presidency in India starts separate Leagues for administrative purposes.—Yours, etc.,
C. J. KHER.

Messrs. Mengins and Dignasse, voluntary liquidators of the Marwar Bank, have discharged almost all the creditors in full, and are also paying a dividend of eight annas in a rupee, to shareholders who have paid in excess of 50 per cent.

In accordance with instructions from Government, publication of the daily lists of imports and exports, detailed list of manifests of vessels cleared and the Calcutta monthly commercial guide, have been suspended. The reasons for this step have not been stated. It will come as a surprise to the import and export traders of Calcutta to whom these publications, which have been published regularly for many years past, are of considerable importance.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The market opened with some inquiry for Jute mill shares which recovered the drop of the previous evening, but the steadiness was not maintained owing to want of inquiry and prices became easier before close. Coal shares did not attract much attention. The tone of the market for these securities continued quiet but steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal-Giridih 24/4, 24/8, 23/8, Bengal Bhatdee 14, East Indian 42, Hurriadih 180 s. l.; 188/8, Searsole 8/8, Western 16/8, 16,12, West Tetturya 9/8, 9/12, 9/14.

Jute:—Auckland ord 245, 242, Clive ord 176, 175/8, 175/8, 175; 176, Delta ord 400, Empire ord 41,12, 42, 42,12, Fort Gloster ord 470, 476/8, 477, Fort William ord 194, 195, Howrah ord 330, 334, 326, Kamarhatty ord 353, 346, 348, 350, Kankinarrah ord 465, Kelvin ord 573, 576, Lawrence ord 365, 360, Lawrence prefs 115, Naihati ord 316, 318, Northbrook ord 39/8, 39,12, 39, 38/12, 39/10, New Central ord 410, Reliance ord 295, 296, Union ord 520, 547.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,460, 1,465, Calcutta City Flour 12/4, Great India Phosphate 78, Great Eastern Hotel 150, Kluang Rubber 9/12, 10, Murree Brewery 150, Titaghur Paper ord 143, 144, Titaghur Paper prefs 86, Triton Insurance 62, 63, 64, Naihati Jute debentures 100.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/8 to 66/14 and small lots at Rs. 67/6 to 67/10.

BANK OF RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 14.

The Bank of Rangoon has declared an interium dividend of five per cent. per annum.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO,

DEBATE ON STOCK-TAKING.

MR. BHARUCHA'S AMENDMENTS LOST.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Kemp and Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Company's premises, Charni Road, Bombay, Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat presiding.

After the minutes of last year's General meeting had been read and the Directors' report taken as read, the Chairman said that if any shareholders wished to ask any questions about the report they might do so.

Mr. R. E. Bharucha said he would ask questions as regarded the stock at the beginning of the year, the stock purchased during the year, stock sold during the year and stock in hand at the end of the year, 31st of March 1917.

The Chairman said the directors could answer the questions later on if Mr. Bharucha put them all in writing.

Mr. Bharucha said the questions had not yet been satisfactorily answered though they had been asked in May. They must be answered now and that could easily be done if they had a stock book.

The Chairman said Mr. Bharucha wanted to have a stock book in such a form as to show the daily receipts, the daily expenditure and value of each and every item. But perhaps Mr. Bharucha did not know, or perhaps he did not want to admit that in this concern there were no less than 72,000 items, and if there was to be a stock book there would be at least 72 stock books for the Charni-road office alone, leaving the other branches aside. If they were to keep 72 stock books of 1,000 pages each how many clerks would they require? They had books which they called stock books in which every item of the stock was entered, its price was entered together with the expenses, such as, customs duty, wharfage and so on. They had everything entered in the books.

Mr. Bharucha said he wanted the company to deal honestly. They had got a bad name in the bazaar and they were losing customers.

A shareholder rose to a point of order as to whether Mr. Bharucha was entitled to ask questions concerning all the details of the business.

The Chairman ruled, Mr. Bharucha out of order.

The Chairman then said he knew there had been certain allegations madie about the valuation of the stock. It had been said that their manager was inflating the value of stock just to show that the capital of the company was great and they had made enormous profits and they were giving dividends out of that, but that if the stock had not been inflacted the company would have shown a loss. This, the Chairman said, was a false and malicious statement. He then explained the system adopted by the company in valuing their stock, and said that in each case proper price had been put down. Continuing, the Chairman said Mr. Bharucha had stated that he knew all about this false valuation of the stock. But the Chairman remarked, Mr. Bharucha had been a director for two years and he should like to know why Mr. Bharucha had signed the balance sheets. Why did he not object to them then But he (the Chairman) thought that because he had been ousted from the directorship, or rather was told to vacate his seat on the board by some of the shareholders, Mr. Bharucha came out with these allegations.

Mr. N. H. Moos inquired if Mr. Bharucha had been allowed an inspection of the stock books that he desired to have.

Mr. Bharucha said he had not been.

The Chairman said Mr. Bharucha was offered an inspection of the stock books they had, but he wanted to see stock books according to his idea of them, which they did not keep and so they could not show such a one.

Mr. Bharucha said he asked for a stock book but was instead given an Inventory book.

The Chairman then moved that the Directors' Report for the year ending 31st March 1917, with the balance sheet and profit and loss account duly audited be approved and adopted.

Mr. H. M. Mehta seconded the proposition.

The Directors' report stated:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March, 1917. The volume of business done during the year under report is again in excess of the previous year. The total has only been exceeded twice during the last twelve years, although since 1914 we have discontinued certain special lines of business which increased our returns by about Rs. 12,000 per month, but which yielded little or no profit.

The percentage of working expenses is about the same as last year, although business has increased and extra expenditure had to be made on Licenses and Taxes, and Salaries and Wages.

LICENCES AND TAXES.

The increase represents the Income Tax on last year's profit.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

It was found necessary to make some additions to the staff in order to cope efficiently and promptly with the increase of business, and in certain cases to increase the salaries of men, chiefly of the Indian Staff, whom your Directors considered to be insufficiently paid. Three Government Pensioners were appointed as Cashiers at three of your Branches, a step which was considered desirable and necessary.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account is Rs. 61,984-7-11, out of which the Directors have written off for depreciation on several accounts Rs. 14,500-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,484-7-11 which they recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend of 8 per cent. or Rs. 16 per share	32,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
Carry Forward	5,484	7	11
Total Rs.	47,484	7	11

RESERVE FUND.

This now stands at Rs. 1,66,923-15-6 and with Rs. 10,000 now to be added, will amount to Rs. 1,76,923-15-6. Rs. 10,000 added to Reserve Fund last year, and Rs. 10,000 set aside from last year's profits for equilization of dividends, have been invested in 5½ per cent. War Loan.

STOCK.

This has been valued at cost, after allowing for depreciation.

BRANCHES.

The Directors have satisfied themselves that all the Branches are working at a profit. The dispensing business of the Company shows a notable increase.

INSURANCE.

The whole property of the Company has been fully insured against fire for Rs. 6,90,000 and net profit and Fixed Charges for Rs. 2,00,000.

Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, Mr. T. T. Wright and Mr. H. M. Mehta, retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend that, out of the balance to be carried forward, a bonus of Rs. 2,000 be divided amongst the staff at the discretion of the General Manager.

The Dividend will be paid on and after the 1st August, 1917.

A regrettable amount of publicity has for some months past been given to the Company's affairs in an attempt to shake the confidence of the shareholders in the Directorate and Management. Charges of bad and inefficient management have been made, which are best answered by the Balance Sheets of the last two years.

It has been alleged that the stock is overvalued in order to show profits. Nothing could be further from the truth. If shareholders are dissatisfied or doubtful about the present method of taking and valuing stock, the Directors are prepared to employ outside experts to do the work, if the shareholders are willing to pay the cost. A number of other charges have been made against the Board of Directors which will be dealt with at the General Meeting, and the Board of Directors would therefore be glad to see as many shareholders as possible present at that meeting.

Mr. Bharucha moved an amendment: That the report be received but not adopted and a Committee of three Shareholders be appointed with power to add to their number, to inquire into the management of the Company, the system of keeping books and records, the system of valuing stock and with power to call for books and documents and all information from the Staff and to obtain such legal and professional assistance as they may consider necessary, such Committee to report to a meeting to be called on 15th day of September 1917."

Mr. Moos pointed out that the report should first be adopted, for if they did not do so they could not proceed with the business of the meeting.

Mr. Bharucha in support of his amendment said:

Now that the report for the year is before you I consider it desirable to state freely my views on the subject. My conclusions are based not only on my personal experience as Director but on a close study of the Balance Sheets and reports for some years past. The Report states that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 47,484. This profit is based on a valuation of the stock at Rs. 4,76,000. It would be perfectly open to the management to increase or reduce the amount of profit by merely putting the stock valuation at a higher or lower figure. If the stock were valued at Rs. 30,000 less your profit would be correspondingly reduced. If the stock were stated to be worth Rs. 30,000 more the Directors would be in a position to show still large profits. Thus the whole value of the profit and loss account depends on the figure put forward for stock and it is therefore necessary to consider how the stock valuation is arrived at. To test the stock valuation I applied to the Company for information as to the valuation of the stock-in-hand in its 14 Departments at the beginning of the year and the amount of purchases and sales during the year and the value of the stock held at the end of the year. This information was not given. I myself then attended at the Office of the Company and called for the Stock Book and was told to my surprise that there was no stock book. Our Chairman had always stated that he had insisted on a stock-book being kept because that was the sole test of the valuation, and I am entitled to inquire of the Chairman why his instructions in the matter have not been carried out. In the absence of a Stock-Book I inquired if there was record or Register of cost prices of the articles in stock and was told that there was none. When I inquired how the management estimated cost price I was told that they estimated the cost price by taking off a certain percentage from the Price List and roughly estimated the profits as being a certain percentage on sales. Thus the whole thing is pure guesswork, and there is nothing on record from which the estimates could be tested or challenged; no Stock-Book, no Register of Cost Prices, nothing in fact which could afford any basis for proper calculation. The Manager has only to say "I consider the stock to be worth so much, I consider the profit is so much" and the Directors accept it and declare a profit, on it.

You will be told that there is no reason why you should not rely on the valuation. The Shareholders have been accepting the valuation for years past, and what is the result? It is not disputed now that during the years 1910 to 1914, the Company paid Rs. 1,15,000 by way of dividends when really speaking there were no profits at all. How did it manage this? Of course by the simple expedient of over-valuing stock and of omitting to provide for depreciation. We know the stock of Kemp & Co., its chemicals, medicines, sundries and stores which would soon deteriorate in value. Every thing depends on proper allowance for depreciation, otherwise the Balance Sheet would be absolutely misleading. During the above years as I have stated above the Company gave Rs. 1,15,000 for dividends and at the end of the period withdrew Rs. 1,38,000 from the Reserve. Thus the Capital Assets were reduced by Rs. 1,138,000. It was more than what had been distributed for dividends and the net result was that the Company had really worked at a loss of Rs. 25,000, and yet the Shareholders were sent home year after year with the pleasing assurance that their Manager and Directors were earning handsome profits for them. In addition to the above a further capital of Rs. 50,000 was raised to pay off the Company's debts. Thus the losses were even far greater. If these things have happened in the past, what guarantee is there that they will not happen again and that after paying dividends for years the Company may not have again to withdraw large amounts from the reserve to make up for improper dividends for profits. The only way to test the profits is to keep proper Stock-Register and proper record from which cost prices can be ascertained, otherwise all stock of old Articles would count as assets although they may be worth nothing. You must not treat this as giving too dark a picture. The thing has actually happened once and may happen again. Shareholders never look into matter so long as they get dividends. But I fear that unless they take care to see how the dividends have been really earned they may find in the end that the dividends have been paid out of their own capital moneys. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Shareholders should insist on an independent valuation of the stock before receiving any dividends. They should insist hereafter that a proper Stock Register should be kept. They should insist on a satisfactory answer why such Register has not been kept although the Chairman assured them so long ago that such Stock-Register was being kept.

At this stage, Mr. P. N. Wadia suggested that what Mr. Bharucha was reading might be taken as read.

Mr. Bharucha proceeded with his speech, when a shareholder said they did not want to have their time wasted like that.

The Chairman said he would take the sense of the meeting whether they wanted to hear Mr. Bharucha further or not.

It was decided by a majority that Mr. Bharucha should not proceed with his speech.

The amendment being put to the vote was defeated by a large majority, only seven shareholders voting in favour of it.

The original proposition was then carried by a large majority, only four voting against it.

Mr. H. M. Mehta moved that a dividend of Rs. 16 per share being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company for the year ending 31st March, 1917, be paid on and after the 1st August, 1917.

Mr. T. T. Wright seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. P. N. Wadia moved that Mr. T. T. Wright, who retired by rotation be re-elected a director of the company.

Dr. Pinto seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. Wright thanked the shareholders for this mark of confidence and said the directors were trying their best in the interests of the shareholders. They would admit that the Rs. 30 per month which they got for attending the meeting of the board was not likely to attract anybody who had a decent income elsewhere. And yet they had been subjected to all sorts of indignities and insults during the last six months. He held a responsible position in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and he was also a shareholder of Kemp & Co., that they might rest assured that if he found anything crooked in the affairs of this company he should be the first man to strike out. He assured them that things were kept in a straightforward and honest way. They could not keep a very detailed register of the stock because it would be impossible to do that. The directors were doing their best according to the measure of their abilities and they and the manager were carefully, watching the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. Moos inquired if the shareholders could have Mr. Wright's assurance that stock books were kept in a way which would admit of no embezzlements.

The Chairman said the shareholders could have his and the other directors' assurance on the point

Mr. Bharucha said he did not understand why an independent valuation of the stock should not take place.

Mr. F. N. Pavri moved that Mr. H. M. Mehta who had been appointed by the board to fill a vacancy and who now retired by rotation be re-elected a director of the company.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. N. H. Moos moved that Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Company be re-elected auditors at the same remuneration.

Mr. Bharucha moved an amendment that Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassubhoy be appointed auditors.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

Mr. P. N. Wadia moved that bonus of Rs. 2,000 be divided amongst the staff at the discretion of the general manager.

Mr. Wadia said those rushing into public print about the affairs of the company injured the reputation of the concern thereby. It was the private property of the shareholders and the outside public had nothing to do with it. He did not object to the shareholders being circularised but he deprecated their rushing into public print and letting the outside into their affairs.

Mr. H. Guthrie seconding the proposition said this rushing into public print and spreading the circulars broadcast among the public damaged the company more than any outside enemy could do. Mr. Bharucha had thrown out these charges indiscriminately, right and left, without knowing anything about them. He repudiated the allegations made therein.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. F. N. Pavri moving a vote of confidence in the directors, said that the day's proceedings conclusively showed what great confidence they had in the directors. The affairs of the company had been conducted by them and by the general manager and staff in a most satisfactory and efficient manner. Charges such as had been made by Mr. Bharucha tended to ruin the company They should only be made if he were in a position to substantiate them. But though his allegations had been rebutted from time to time and had been disproved by the directors' circular he had persisted in making them.

Mr. Mongini seconded the proposition.

The motion was put to the vote and as Mr. Bharucha had half raised his hand against it, the Chairman declared that the proposition was carried by a large majority only half a vote being recorded against it.

On the motion of Mr. N. P. Pavri a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, who, in reply, thanked the shareholders and said he did take an interest in the affairs of the company and earned his Rs. 30 per month as their Chairman. But he assured them that it was things such as this vote of thanks that touched him more.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND MRS. BESANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Press Communique from the Madras Government announcing the fact that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is willing to permit Mrs. Besant to publish 'purely Theosophical or religious writings or speeches' composed by her, provided such writings or speeches are previously examined by the Government and passed for publication, may to a superficial reader of daily news, perhaps appear to be a symptom of dawning sense or even an act of generosity on the part of the Government, but to most of us it would seem to be only adding insult to injury. To first pass an order the practical effect of which is to immediately deprive a proud and noble soul of all source of income and to drive her to accept help from the public, and then to appear magnanimous, may be considered 'statesmanship' or taken as a striking proof of that genius for administration for which the bureaucracy in India is never tired of taking credit, but to simpler and uninitiated minds it seems to to be nothing but a half-hearted confession of thoughtlessness, impatience and anger that led the Madras Government to pass its previous order. If this confession were without any sting remaining in it, the public would have admired the courage of the Madras Government in admitting its error. The sting really lies in the suggestion that many, if not all the speeches and writings of Mrs. Besant are in the opinion of the Government dangerous and, therefore unfit for publication. If some of her writings and speeches in the past have really been of such a dangerous character why were they not declared to be so and proscribed long before this? Why should such insinuations be made now after her internment when she is debarred from publicly defending herself? Then again the Government assumes for itself the right of deciding what are *purely* theosophical or religious writings and speeches. Even were the Governor and his three Councillors all Theosophists, neither Mrs. Besant nor, for the matter of that, even the humblest member of the Theosophical Society, would ever have cared to submit his or her writings to their judgment in order to find out whether they considered those writings *purely* theosophical or not. The conception of a Theosophist of what constitutes, religion and a truly religious life, is very much wider and is not confined to merely abstract metaphysical speculations or ethical sermons and discourses or the observance of certain rituals or ceremonials. To him, man is the immortal divine spirit trying to express its real spiritual nature in *all* the aspects of his life in this world and in *all* his relations with other men. To the Theosophist one spiritual law governs all his varied activities and *no* activity can be excluded from the application of that universal law. Politics to him is as religious and spiritual as social or industrial or educational work. Mrs. Besant has, in her lectures and writings, always emphasised this point. She has also constantly laid stress on the fact that the spirit being essentially free, true spiritual and religious growth of individuals and nations is only possible in an atmosphere of perfect freedom. Neither of these two basic principles suits the bureaucracy in India and we can well understand what their verdict on most of her writings would be were Mrs. Besant to allow her traducers to pass judgment on them. I am indeed glad to learn that she has refused to accept the offer of the Government of Madras on conditions sought to be imposed upon her by them. We trust that as the Government have publicly announced the modification of their previous order, they will also let the public have an opportunity of knowing in full Mrs. Besant's reasons for her refusal of such an offer.—Yours, etc.,

IQBAL NARAIN GURTU,
Late General Secretary,
Theosophical Society.
(Indian Section).

Theosophical Society, Adyar,
Madras, July 9, 1917.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.
23rd October, 1916.

To
Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific, I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessing of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
Retired Magistrate.

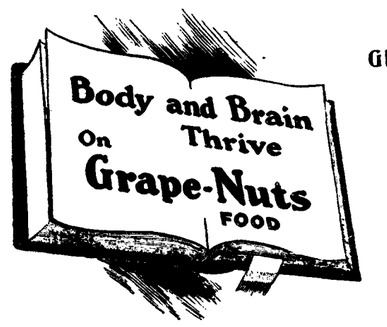
Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

An Exhaustive Character Sketch
by Babu Bepinchandra Pal. Price, 8 As.
GANESH & Co., Publishers, MADRAS.

IF IT'S HEALTH YOU'RE AFTER: USE

POSTUM.



GRAPENUTS.

FRESH LOT JUST IMPORTED IN 1 lb. TINS. PRICE Ans. 15 ONLY.

Sole Importer of POSTUM —**B. P. MADON** Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ.

Branch: 297, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

160-17—Mehta D and L, Ahmed Saheb Haji Ghulam Mohidin Ahmedji Mujawar v Habunjibai widow and ors, Khand L and M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

24-17—Unwalla P and P, Hormusji Limjibhoy Rustomfram v Cooverbai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co.

483-16—Captain and V, Sulleman Meghji v Haji Ebrahim Elias, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

683-16—Ragh N and Co, Hafez Abdool Sakoor a firm v Mowji Ludha and anr, Madh K and Ch, Part heard, 14-4-17.

414-16—C P D'Cunha, Balaram Bhasker and ors v Ram Krishna Harischandra and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Jeh and S, Part heard 1-3-17.

213-13—Edg G W and Co, Shanalal Lallubhai Banker a firm v S B Tom, Craigie B and C, Part heard 6-7-16.

597-15—Captain and V, Velji Kara v Dayal Khatao and ors, Madh K and Ch.

733-13—Patell and Eze, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v Sardar Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirka and ors, Chit M and K, Ard H D and Co, Dubash and Co, Mulji and Tha, Sham M and H, Edg G W and Co.

SHORTS CAUSES.

820-16—Ard H D and Co, Abdoolally Moolji Gulamally v Budrudin Mulla Gulamally and ors, Unwalla P and P.

161-17—Payne and Co, Hans Blascheck v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamall Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bherulal alias Gayaprasad Mitha, Malvi M R and Co.

1269-16—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Charandas Khatao, Unwalla P and P.

479-16—Vachha and Co, Rabiabai widow v Bai Jilubai, Ard H D and Co.

789-16—Edg G W and Co, Edalji Cawasji Patel alias Plumber v Ardeser Cawasji Patel alias Plumber, Mulla and Mulla.

501-14—Sham M and H, Krishnarao Vaman Bhat v Syed Ebrahim alias Ebu and ors, Moti and D, Sham M and H, Mulla and M, Sabnis and G, Amin and D.

1134-16—Mehta D and L, Jethalal Govindlal v Chhaganlal Jamnadas and ors, Jam R and D, Daph F and D, Captain and V. For postponement.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE CHAMBER WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow and anr v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell and Eze, Part heard.

175-15—Patell and Eze, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1257-14—Smetham B and Co, Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v Kamchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S, Amin and Desai, Chitnis M and K.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-16—Bhanshanker K and G, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and ors v Bejnath Harnandrai, Matubhai J and M.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

667-16—Abdul Rahman Adam Memon v Ranchordas Lalubhai and anr Crs No 1, In person.

716-16—Gokuldas Mulchand Sha v Shamaldas Bhugwandas Sha Cr No 4, In person.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICES UNDER SECTION 104.

584-14—Kanga and S, Mahadu Bapu Daraday v Nathulal Radhakison and Co Crs No 13, Mulla and M, Adjourned 19-6-17.

552-14—Surajmal and Co, Kanji Morarji Thucker v Pulee and Co Crs No 3, Tyebji and Co Crs No 1, L and F, Barraclough and Co Ltd Crs No 2, Edgelow G W and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 25th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 9th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 26th of Thamuz, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall 11 a.m.

Meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30, Cinema, at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 16.

623. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 21st July 1917. At Headquarters:—

Monday 16th, 7 a.m.—"A" and "B" Coys. and Recruits.

Monday 16th, 6 p.m.—Recruits.

Tuesday 17th, 7 a.m.—Recruits.

Tuesday 17th, 6 p.m.—Recruits.

Wednesday 18th, 7a.m.—"A" Coy. and Recruits.

Wednesday 18th, 6 p.m.—Recruits.

Thursday 19th, 7 a.m.—Recruits.

Friday 20th, 7 a.m., to 9 a.m.—"A" Coy. and "B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.

Friday 20th, 6 p.m.—Recruits.

Saturday 21st, 7 a.m.—"B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.

624. Transfer.—No. 34 Private P. A. Divetre is transferred from Poona to Dhulia.

625. Increase.—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy:—

No. 647 Pte. Redfern T.

No. 648 Pte. Coombes A.

625. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struc off the strength of the Corps from this date.

No. 265 Pte. Harman R. W. "B" Coy. (Transferred to Bombay Rifles).

627. Range.—Officers are detailed for Range duty as under:—

Wednesday 18th, 2nd-Lieut. H. E. H. Pratt.

Thursday 19th, Lieut. M. Stuart.
Friday 20th, 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Howie.
Saturday 21st Lieut. T. W. K. Hider.

628. Drill and Instruction.—The attention of all concerned is drawn to para 3 instructions regarding Preliminary Training:—

Members who have not yet completed preliminary training will be referred to as Recruits and will attend all parades ordered for recruits.

(Sd.) H. C. HOWIE, 2nd-Lieut.,
For Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the sixteenth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire, at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A meeting of the South Indian Club was held yesterday when arrangements were made to facilitate a greater number of South Indians joining the Club.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 20th July 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to place on record the profound sense of the great loss the country has sustained by the lamentable death of Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, L.L.D.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered to-day in Gujarati in the Hall of the Good Life League, (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort) at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), by Mr. Erad Kaikhushru M. Kutar, on "Purity" when Dr. J. K. Daji, will preside. The lecture is open to the public and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League a discussion for a week upon "What are Scientific Methods to Cure Diseases?" will be commenced from to-morrow the 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Dr. Kelkar's Hall (old place of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya), Girgaum, when Mr. Vaman Malhar Joshi, will be in the chair. Dr. Miss Turkhud, Drs. Velkar, Vazar, Suratkar, Savarkar, Gurjar and Kelkar and Messrs. Kelkar, Hadap, Lotlikar and many others will take part in it. The meeting is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL AND LIBERARY CLUB

A large gathering of the members of the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club was held in the Chanda Ramji High School under the Presidentship of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade.

Lady Chandavarkar proposed and Parvatibai Lalsing seconded the following motion:—

"This meeting records with deep regret the sad death of Shrimati Maneckbai Nanu Kothare, the President of our Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club and resolves that a copy of this resolution be sent to her son and his wife under the signature of the Secretary."

The resolution was carried with great solemnity.

Then Mrs. Umabai Khare was elected President and Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar Vice President of the club.

A memorial fund was then started to perpetuate the name of the deceased President.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played at Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a draw in favour of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Scores as under:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Capt. T. W. Kirkwood c Mirza b Mahamood	76
Capt. L. M. Wiegall b Bustani	20
Capt. R. H. Cheetham c Bhagia b Mahamood*	20
Mr. F. Racker (run out)	11
Mr. C. D. Baker stmpd. Irfani b Mahamood	32
Mr. K. H. McCormack (capt.) not out	18
Capt. J. R. D. Webb l-b-w b Bustani	3
Mr. H. F. P. Hearson b Bustani	1
Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins b Bustani	0
Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. J. G. Adams, did not bat.	
Extras	6
*Total (for 8 wkts.)	187

*Innings declared.

ISLAM GYMKHANA INNINGS.

Mr. M. H. Vishram (capt.) c McCormack b Adams	4
Mr. G. M. Shaik b Adams	4
Mr. Syed Ebrahim c Adams b McCormack	15
Mr. Vali Ahamed c Baker b Adams	0
Mr. P. B. Irfani stmpd. Kirkwood b McCormack	19
Mr. Shaik Mahamood b Racker	0
Mr. S. M. Khatkhatay b Adams	1
Mr. K. M. Abdoola (run out)	13
Mr. Mirza Md. Baig (not out)	10
Mr. A. R. Bustani (not out)	8
Mr. B. D. Bhagia did not bat.	
Extras	7
*Total (for 8 wkts.)	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. S. K. Mahamood*.	17	54	1	3
Mr. Syed Ebrahim	14	39	3	0
Mr. A. R. Bustani	10	39	0	4
Mr. B. D. Bhagia	4	21	1	0
Mr. K. M. Abdoola	3	28	0	0

*Mr. Mahamood bowled one "No ball."

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. F. J. Clark	13	17	7	0
Mr. J. G. Adams*	15	24	6	4
Mr. K. H. McCormack	6	10	3	2
Mr. F. Racker	8	23	1	1

*Mr. Adams bowled one "No ball" and one "Wide ball."

RALLI BROTHERS VS. I. RAILWAY "B" TEAM.

Played on the Oval on Saturday, 14th July. Results:—Ralli's won by 45 runs.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CLUB.

Scores:—
Pais 14; Kathoke 1; Lele 8; Gupte 4; Pereira 9; Amre 0; Shote 2; Bruno 4; Anand Mali 10; Pinto 1; Rane (not out) 0; Extras 7; Total 60.

RALLI BROS. CRICKET CLUB.

G. Gorakshaker 7; S. Hodiwalla 0; R Writer 21; W. Talpade 8; S. Batliwala 4; R. Agasker (retired) 12; R. Kothare 18; K. Manker (not out) 21; D. C. Shroff 6; L. Darukhanawala 4; M. Kirtiker did not bat 0; Extras 4; Total 105.

HINDU GYMKEANA V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face, yesterday, and resulted in a draw. Scores:

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Messrs. Parshotam 13; Rajaram 8; Ganpat 136; Shewram 31; C. H. Rana 1; D. L. Papala 50; Gadambe 2; V. L. Jayakar 2; G. L. Merchant, M. G. Shroff and M. H. Rana did not bat, Extras 16. Total 259.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Messrs. Vali Ahmed 31; G. M. Shaikh 1; M. H. Visram 76; Syed Ibrahim 16; P. B. Erfani 2; Mahamood 17; Kazi 0; S. M. Khatkhaty 7; Asif 1; G. M. Parkar, A. K. Bustani, did not bat; Extras 11. Total 162.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA V. CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.

The annual cricket fixture, between the above institutions came off on Saturday the 14th instant. The Y. M. C. A. put up 80 runs, and the Gymkhana for five wickets 161, thus winning the match by five wickets and 81 runs.

TRAM CONDUCTOR'S ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 14 DAYS'. HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Guider charged Rameshwar Umedsing, a tramway conductor, with attempting to cheat one Gordhandas Rattansi by dishonestly inducing him to accept an used tramway ticket. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. F. Dastur defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 7th instant the complainant, who was travelling in the accused's car,, saw the latter pick up an used ticket. The accused then took an anna from the complainant, pretended to punch the ticket and tendered it to the complainant, who refused to accept it. An altercation ensued and on seeing a tramway inspector coming, the accused tendered another ticket to the complainant. The complainant reported the matter to the Inspector, who took charge of both the tickets. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUTUAL ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the cases came on in which Mr. Pirojsha Dorabji Dubash and Mr. Behramji Pestonji Bharucha charged each other with assault, insult and criminal intimidation. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for Mr. Bharucha, and Mr. Godinho for Mr. Dubash. It appeared that Dubash and Bharucha and a third gentleman were partners in the firm of Merwanji Cawasji and Co., carrying on business of dubashes at the Elphinstone Circle. Disputes had been going on between the two and on Saturday, the 30th June they were going through the accounts of the business, when words passed between them. Mr. Dubash alleged that Mr. Bharucha became insulting and violent and made a rush at him and abused him. Mr. Bharucha alleged that Mr. Dubash abused him, rushed at him, severely seized him by the throat and pressed it.

Both the cases were settled. Mr. Dubash and Mr. Bharucha paid Rs. 20 and Rs. 5 respectively in charity and the amount was, at the suggestion of the Court, sent to the School for the Blind. Mr. Dubash paid the amount of Rs. 2,445-15-4 due to Mr. Bharucha, in Court. The cases were marked compounded.

DARING BURGLARY IN MEADOWS STREET.

A JEWELLER'S SHOP BROKEN OPEN.

Another of a series of daring burglaries took place on Saturday night last in the shop of the well-known jewellers and watchmakers, the Commercial Watch Company in Meadows Street. The proprietors closed the shop as usual on Saturday night and on Sunday morning they were informed by the proprietor of a shop opposite to them that a burglary had been committed, and when they turned up they found that three show-cases had been broken open and the contents rifled. The cases had 3/8 in. thick plate glass on them and contained gold watches and jewellery. While the thieves have been partial to trinkets made of gold they have severely left alone the cupboards which contained silver vases and ornaments. It is impossible to estimate the losses, at the present time, but the value of the stolen goods may be put at anything between twenty or thirty thousand rupees. The Deputy Police Commissioner with his subordinates came to the spot and further enquiries are in progress. This is the second robbery in a jeweller's shop during the last few weeks, the first having taken place in the shop of Marcks and Company which is only a couple of hundred feet distant from this one.

FATALITIES AT COLABA.

TWO LABOURERS KILLED BY FALLING COTTON BALES.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of Bala Rama, a labourer, aged about 30 years. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and another labourer were engaged in rolling bales of cotton to a weighing machnie in a cotton godown at Colaba on Friday, and two persons on a stack were pushing the bales down from the top of the stack. The deceased was attempting to cross over to the other side of the stack, when one of the bales which had been pushed down, fell on the ground and rebounded and struck the deceased on the head. He fell and the bale fell on him. It was stated that the men on the stack had shouted out a warning before pushing down the bale and that another labourer had tried to prevent the deceased from going to the other side but the deceased died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries caused by a bale of cotton having fallen on the deceased at Colaba and added that the fatality was due to the obstinacy of the deceased in proceeding after he had been warned to keep clear.

An inquest was held touching the death of Ibrahim Ladha, a labourer employed in a cotton godown. It appeared that on Thursday last the deceased was employed in drawing bales of cotton into position on a stack in a godown at Colaba. A bale was unhooked from the hoist by another labourer, who was also with the deceased on the stack, and whilst they were drawing the bale in, it slipped from their hands and fell. The deceased fell on the ground and the labourer fell on the stack. The bale after falling rebounded and struck another labourer named Dasrath. The deceased and Dasrath were removed to hospital, where the former died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

VAGARIES OF LOCAL-SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UMRETH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have once again to seek the shelter of the "Chronicle" for the sake of truth and in the interest of the Local Self-Government. The issues involved this time are very important and I am afraid, to give the readers a correct idea of the situation, this letter will be a long one. But for that, I crave your indulgence.

A very illegal and dangerous procedure has been adopted in nominating Mr. Bhikhabhai Bechardas the Revenue Patel in place of Mr. Bhagvanlal R. deceased. The Umreth Municipality has got altogether 12 members on the Board. Per Sec. 10 of the D. M. A. it is "provided that the number of elected councillors shall be not less that one-half of the whole number, inclusive of the president, and that not more than one-half of the Nominated councillors shall be Salaried Servants of Government. Now there are already three "salaried servants of Government" (and that is the maximum number allowed) on the board viz., 1. the Mamlatdar 2. the Aval-Karkun and 3. the Doctor. It is therefore that I am at a loss to understand how they can nominate a fourth "salaried servant" of the Government notwithstanding the expressed provision of law as shown above. To make the matter more clear let me here state that this Revenue patel besides drawing the Government salary, is full time Government servant as will be seen from the fact that he cannot leave the place without the permission of his superiors.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that in May last the Umreth people assembled in public meeting passed unanimously a resolution to the effect that at least two-thirds of the total number of the members of the municipality should be elected. This resolution has been duly sent by the president of the meeting to the Governor-in-Council. I do not think the recent nomination is a reply to our request, by the Local Officials, then was it required for the recent election of the Municipal president.

From my last letter in these columns, the readers are aware that a new president is to be elected in place of the Mamlatdar who came up before to-day's general meeting came up before to-day's general meeting when all the members were present and the chair was occupied by Mr. Laldas, the vice-president, and one of the candidates for the post of the president. His native place is Surat and he is a recently nominated councillor which should be noted. His opponent Mr. Girdharlal L. Patel is the most senior, experienced and elected member of this Municipality. The noteworthy feature of the election was that all the elected members voted for the elected member, Mr. Girdharlal, and all the nominated members voted for the nominated member, Mr. Laldas. The result was that Mr. Girdharlal got six votes while Mr. Laldas got five. But at the last moment to save himself from defeat Mr. Laldas gave his own vote (which he had no right to do and that I'll show later on) for himself with a view to then giving his casting vote in his own favour and carry the day. This was strongly objected to by the elected side, but he himself and his supporters—the Revenue officers would not see any wrong in it. Consequently Mr. Laldas ruled out the objection in his own favour, but being pressed, recorded the objection. Having said so much about the proceedings, I would put before the readers the legal aspect of the question, as it appears to me—a layman.

Section 24, clause 2, of the D. M. A., runs as follows:—

"When the president of a Municipality is a salaried servant of Government and is either an ex-officio president or has been appointed to be president by the Governor in Council, he shall not vote (mark the words) upon any questions which come before such Municipality for decision unless there is an equality of votes of the other councillors present for and against the proposition under consideration, in which case he shall have a casting vote."

Section 25, clause c., of the D. M. A., runs as under:—

"It shall be the duty of the vice-president of a Municipality pending the succession, appointment, or election of a president, or during the absence of a president on leave, *to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the president.*"

Now Mr. Ghandhi—the Mamlatdar being a salaried servant of the Government, etc., was debarred from voting as shown above in section 24, clause 2, of the D. M. A., and consequently the vice-president acting for him had the same rights and restrictions as shown in section 25, clause c., of the D. M. A.

The report of the election proceedings will be forwarded to the higher authorities for decision and I hope they will take all these points into consideration and come to the only conclusion that is possible.—Yours, etc.

PERPLEXED.

Umreth, 7th July, 1917.

ALLAHABAD HOME RULE LEAGUE.

APPRECIATION OF LORD HARDINGE

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the committee of the Allahabad Home Rule League held on the 12th of July 1917:

1. The committee of the Home Rule League, Allahabad, have learnt with regret that the executive and police officers in certain districts of these provinces have sought in one instance successfully,—to dissuade people from holding public meetings for a lawful purpose, viz., to protect against the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia and to affirm their adhesion to the movement to obtain Home Rule or Self-Government for India within the Empire. The committee are certain that harm will be done by such unwarranted official interference with the free expression of opinion, and not by the holding of meetings to enable Government to know the popular feeling, and they trust that no cause will again be given for complaint on this score.

2. The committee of the Home Rule League, Allahabad, have read with regret, and completely disapprove of, the attacks which are being made on the Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge, lately Viceroy of India. The committee record their sense of warm and grateful appreciation of his Viceroyalty and their continued and unabated confidence in him as a great servant of the State, who rendered services of exceptional value in a time of trial and won the respect of the people of India by his wise and broad-minded statesmanship.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues to-day at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, to pass a Resolution of Confidence in Lord Hardinge. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

The following resolutions will be moved:—

Resolution I.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay desires to place on record its sense of regret and resentment at the attempts that have been made to discredit Lord Hardinge in connection with the failures in Mesopotamia, and testifies afresh on behalf of the people of India to their appreciation of and unabated confidence in Lord Hardinge, who alone made it possible for this country, by his statesmanlike policy of trusting her people, to render the help and services she has put forth towards the prosecution of the war and the cause of the Empire.

Proposed by—Mr. B. G. Tilak.
Seconded by— ,, B. G. Horniman.
Supported by— ,, Jehangir B. Petit
Supported by— ,, Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Resolution II.

That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded under the signature of the President of the meeting to the Prime Minister.

Proposed by—Mr. N. C. Kelkar.
Seconded by— ,, Bholabhai Desai.
Supported by— ,, M. R. Jayakar.
Supported by— ,, Syud Hossain.

Vote of thanks to the Chair.
Proposed by—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

CHIPLUN'S CONDOLENCES.

At a public meeting held at Chiplun on the 8th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Gulam Husen Desai, the following resolution was passed:—

"The public of Chiplun in a general meeting held on the 8th July, 1917, offer their heart-felt condolences for the death of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, which took place on the 30th June, 1917, and express their gratitude for the valuable services rendered by him to his country."

THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A meeting of the South Indian Club was held yesterday with Mr. K. S. Aiyar in the chair when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the South Indian Club, Bombay places on record its deep sense of regret at the irreparable loss sustained by the country at the sad demise of the Grand Old Man of India, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, L.L.D., whose life, career and disinterested services in the cause o the Mother-land have been a source of inspiration to his countrymen."

The President was empowered to communicate the resolution to the members of the bereaved family.

ALLEGED MUNITIONS FRAUD.

BARRISTER AND WOMAN CHARGED.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Saturday June 2, Alfred Gorham and Olive Mallet, Upper Wickham-lane, Plumstead, were summoned before Sir John Dickinson for conspiring to cheat and defraud the Ministry of Munitions, and attempting to obtain £150 by false pretences.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, who conducted the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the male defendant was a barrister, but apparently had ceased to practice. He was associated with the female defendant, who used his name. For a time they were both employed at a national filling factory near Leeds. In July last the man went to Abbey Wood, where he was similarly employed. On Sept. 16 the woman was certified by a doctor, who had since died, to be suffering from T.N.T. poisoning. If she was incapacitated by that disease she was, of course, entitled to compensation. In view of what afterwards took place it must have been a very mild attack. On the last-named date she left Leeds, and joined the male defendant at Abbey Wood. From Oct. 11 to Jan. 23 the Ministry of Munitions paid her £2 a week as compensation. As a fact she was not entitled to any compensation, as she was not incapacitated. On the contrary, she obtained employment at Abbey Wood, at the same place as the other defendant, who passed as her husband, and earned on an average £2 18s. 2d. a week, including overtime. Subsequently she obtained employment with a firm of scientific instrument makers at £2 a week and overtime. Still later she obtained work at Woolwich Arsenal, where the man was by that time employed, and earned from £3 to £5 a week. While she was earning this money she was pretending to be ill. She wrote to say that her nerves were in a bad state, and she did not know when she would be able to get to work. Finally the woman employed a firm of solicitors, and asked for £15d from the Government by way of compensation. A formal claim was brought, and a date was fixed for the hearing of the case. In the meantime the authorities had made certain discoveries, and they announced that the claim was a fraudulent one, that the woman had never contracted T.N.T. poisoning, that she had obtained compensation by false pretences, and had never been incapacitated. In these circumstances the claim was abandoned, and these proceedings were taken. Counsel added that in the opinion of the prosecution the claim was an impudent one.

Evidence in suport of this statement was given.

The male defendant, it was stated, wrote several letter in support of the woman's claim for compensation on account of her bad health. It was stated that when the summons was served on the woman she said she claimed compensation for the loss of her hair and for illness—not because she was unable to work. The officer who served the summons said, "I understand you are not married to Gorham?" She replied, "No; but people think I am."

The case was adjourned. On the application of Mr. Huntly Jenkins (instructed by Mr. Harry Wilson), the magistrate accepted the defendants' own recognisances for their appearance.—The "Daily Telegraph."

AMERICA'S WAY WITH SEDITION.

WARNING TO SOCIALISTS AND GERMANS.

With commendable promptness all the resources of the Government, national and State, have been set in motion to check sedition, says the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post." Not only have arrests of anti-draft plotters, been made in all parts of the country, but the New York police gave last night an impressive warning to the Socialists and German conspirators.

A mass meeting to protest against the war was held in Madison Square Garden, the municipal authorities permitting it to be held so that there should be no just charge that they were suppressing free speech; but, at the same time, there was silent notice given to the orators that the moment the limit of free speech was overstepped the law would assert itself. The garden was surrounded by a force of policemen, 500 strong, and as darkness came on the streets were brilliantly illuminated with powerful search-lights, while police automobiles equipped with high-powered searchlights passed through the streets and searched roofs and other vantage places for would-be rioters. In automobiles were policemen armed with rifles, and the sight of these men was sufficient to calm even the most militant Socialist. The meeting passed off without disorder.

A UNION JACK'S TRAVELS.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON RECEIVED BY THE KING.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, commander of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace on May 30.

On August 5, 1914, the King bade Sir Ernest farewell and gave him a Union Jack to carry across the South Polar continent for this country, and to be handed back to his Majesty on the return of the expedition. The flag was flown on the Endurance in the Weddell Sea. Afterwards it floated over the little camps on the drifting ice, where the explorer and his comrades lived for nearly six months when their ship was sunk, and later it was hoisted on the hut at Elephant Island, where 23 of Sir Ernest's men were marooned for five months. It was afterwards carried by the commander to the Ross Sea when the rescue of that portion of his expedition, which was left on the Ross Barrier when the Aurora broke adrift, was effected.

The flag was handed back to the King by Sir Ernest.

Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gackwar of Baroda, Colonel Rigg, Miss Tottenham and Captain Sadekar Powar have left Government House.

Their Excellencies will hold a Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday the 25th instant at 5 p.m. to meet the Sardars of the Deccan.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gackwar of Baroda, Colonel Rigg, Miss Tottenham and Captain Sadekar Powar have left Government House.

Their Excellencies will hold a Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday 25th July, at 5 p.m. to meet the Sardars of the Deccan.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week-end:—Mrs Palmer, Sir Frank Beaman, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Beyts, Mr. and Mrs. Rendall, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, Miss Aitken, Captain MacIlwaine and Mr. J. A. Lord.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Ramdurg visited his Excellency on Saturday morning.

DADAR LABOUR CORPS WAR HOSPITAL.

With reference to the account of the Dadar Labour Corps Hospital appearing in our issue of Monday last we are informed that the Hospital has plenty of simple indoor games such as cards, draughts, dominoes, ludo, also two gramophones. The Recreation Hall has just been built at the expense of Messrs. Phatak and Walchand Contractors, and to complete the gift they are now providing a Cinema.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

RISE IN PRICES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 15.

Much excitement prevailed yesterday in the Rangoon rice market owing to the raising of the embargo on the importation of Burma rice in Calcutta. The price rose to Rs. 247-8 for July from Rs. 246-8, to Rs. 257 for August and for September and October from Rs. 252 and Rs 256 to Rs. 261-8 and Rs. 267-8 respectively. The rice firms state that the rise in price due to speculation in to-day's market rose still higher to Rs 254 for July, Rs 260 for August and Rs 265 for September and Rs 275 for October. A good deal of business was done at these figures.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The monsoon is still weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Madras, Deccan, local in North Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Moulmein, Bassein and Dibrugarh one and half, Sangor and Pachmarhi one.

Forecast:—No great change.

THE VERNACULARS AS THE MEDIA IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In commenting upon the resolution of Prof. Limaye the President of the Education Conference, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, is reported to have said that "they (the conference) should express an opinion that in their High Schools up to the 4th standard boys must be expected or compelled to answer all question papers other than those in the subject of English, in their vernaculars, and that the teaching up to that standard must also be in the vernaculars."

Even supposing that Sir Narayan meant that the vernaculars should be used in the first four standards instead of three as at present, it means no real step forward towards the removal of this great anamoly. In this matter no intermediate steps are possible. So long as English remains the only medium of Examination for matriculation, both boys and masters would perforce have to prefer English for their school examinations and teaching so as to give sufficient practice in that difficult art of answering in a foreign tongue. It seems that those who opposed the resolution have not realised how strong and unanimous is the opinion on this matter among the teachers in this Presidency, who, by the by, are the best judges of the merits of the present system. They are fully convinced of the ineffaceable harm that is being done to the rising generation by forcing upon them the unnatural system of learning everything through an imperfectly understood foreign tongue. While the boy's knowledge of English is yet in the stages of growth he is called upon to use it for acquiring and expressing his knowledge of all the other subjects and what is still worse he is expected to express his innermost thoughts and feelings through that language. And what is the inevitable result of this violence? He fails under an impossible feat, and if he succeeds he does so at the cost of his health or vigour. In most cases he gives up the attempt in despair and he never learns to express himself either in his vernacular or English. This is the daily experience of us teachers who should be credited with a modicum of sense and judgment. I should think that if the awful waste of time and energy and the miserable plight of the army of failed candidates were properly realised in high quarters there would have been no opposition to this just and overdue educational reform. No difficulties of arranging about examinations should have been considered too great to delay it any longer. If the opponents of the movement think the study of English will be endangered by this change, there need be no fear of the kind. The advocates of the change, it must be conceded, are not blind to the need of English nor are they moved by any anti-English feelings. But they think that by this wholesome change more energy and time could be made available for English and more systematic and sounder foundation could be laid in acquiring it.

The President's address, I may be permitted to say, has been disappointing in many respects as you have pointed out in your editorial about it. I would like to add that he has not even done us the honour of discussing the great problems of National Education controlled wholly by the people and the vernaculars as the media of instruction throughout—problems which are agitating the minds of young Indians interested in the reconstruction and progress of their educational system.—Yours, etc.,

TEACHER.

Ahmedabad, July 5th.

LLOYDS'
Motor Car
Insurance Policy
Provides indemnities against
LIFE | FIRE
ACCIDENTS | EXPLOSIONS
THEFTS | THIRD PARTY CLAIMS.
Claims Settled
Promptly and Generously.
Prospectus on application to the
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs 2.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

H. K. Mitra,
Automobile and Electrical Engineer.
Lamington Rd., Bombay. | Telegrams: Autologic.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)
All kinds of Life Assurance Policies issued at the lowest rates possible consistent with safety.
Liberal conditions, prompt payment of claims.
Apply for copies of prospectus &c. to:
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

H. L. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

DAVAR'S HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES.
BY
S. R. DAVAR, BAR-AT-LAW,
PRINCIPAL, Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
This work comprising of over 700 pages treats exhaustively on Higher Accounting with Indian Law bearing on same in a simple and easy style. A standard book for businessmen, accountants, solicitors, pleaders, and students who are interested in Accountancy and commercial problems.
From all Booksellers or from Publishers:
Messrs. S. GOVIND & Co.,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., Ld.
(Established 1869.)
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
Assets Exceed Rs. 2,00,00,000.
General Agent and Attorney in Bombay
YOOSUF I. A. LALJEE,
Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts. Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS
East India Merchants.
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

Always at your service; Surajmal Lallubhai and Co., Diamond Merchants and Jewellers, 225, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

Mrs. Besant & India.
BY
BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.
An exhaustive character sketch
In the press.
Orders registered.
READY SHORTLY.
Price 8 annas.
GANESH & Co.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work.
For particulars apply to:—
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.)

A LETTER
TO THE
PEOPLE OF INDIA
BY L. CURTIS.
PRICE 12 ANNAS.
Post Free for 13 annas in stamps.
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A.; (London); F. Inc.; C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Telephone 2560.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Future of War Finance	6
Jews Captives in Babylonia	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Messrs. Treacher & Co.	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
German Savagery	8
Casualty List	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	10

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 16, 1917.

FUTURE OF WAR FINANCE.

It is superfluous to observe that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has now exhausted all the known methods of public borrowings for the colossal war expenditure. But the war is protracted and is being waged with unabated vigour in order to enforce a decision. This means a larger and larger expenditure on men, munitions and food for the armies. Public borrowings, whether by loans terminable at short or long dates or by treasury bonds of a variety of characters, are one way of raising the imperatively needed funds, while taxation is another. Practical financiers and economists of great experience are agreed that the soundest method, and the most economical, for the abatement of the burden of interest on the national debt, of obtaining funds for war purposes at any time, is the imposition of as much of old and new tax as the nation could bear at a great sacrifice The less the borrowings by loans of a variety of character, and the greater the funds raised by taxation, the better for the future of the finances of a country. The percentage of taxation to loans during the Napolionic wars has been computed at 47. The percentage of the taxation presently imposed for war purposes is a great deal less. Having regard to the colossal expansion of industries and trade at present compared to the conditions prevalent a century ago, the percentage of taxation ought now to be a great deal more than 47. The annual income of the nation during the Peninsular War and many years afterwards was nothing approaching the average of £2,000 millions computed at present. It is on the cards, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have in a mouth or more to impose fresh taxes to carry on the larger war expenditure per day, calculated at £7½ millions. The nation itself is prepared to bear the additional burden. Indeed, surprise was expressed in many experienced financial quarters when the last budget was unfolded that taxation was not pitched at a considerably higher figure. It must be remembered that there will be many economic and financial earthquakes during the first few years after a solid peace is concluded. It would hardly be possible then to raise such colossal sums by loans as now. Heavier taxation imposed from now would go a considerable way to alleviate the condition of the normal finances which will ensue. Such taxation, if firmly established now, need not be reduced till the time that financial calm is fully restored and well established.

So far as to the expediency of raising larger and larger sums for war purposes by means of increased taxation. Of course, public borrowings by loans and treasury papers will have to be continued but for a diminished amount which will depend on the extent of the sum that may be raised by the augmentation of taxes. Hitherto, all the conventional methods have been employed in this direction, save one. That one is to raise loans by what are called "premium bonds." That is to say, bonds which carry with them a certain amount of "bonus" which the ignorant have confounded with the "lottery" or "gamble" of the past century. Our London contemporary, the "Investors' Review," points out the mistake which many, specially the clergy, innocent of business experience, make. They needlessly raise their hands and eyes in pious horror over a figment of their ignorant imagination. The bonus bond now demanded to help the Government to attract money going to waste in all directions is not a 'lottery' bond. The true lottery bond was essentially of the same type as the bet on a horse race, or a shilling 'raffle' at a piety bazar. A man staked his money on the chance of winning a prize. If he failed to win that prize all he had staked was lost. Thus the true lottery was and is still a "gamble," pure and simple. But the "premium bonds" are not at all of that character. The investor in a premium or bonus bond does *not risk the loss of a penny of his capital*, nor does he wholly go without interest thereon during the life of his bond. All that is added by way of attraction to the ordinary temptation of so much interest is, as the "Investors' Review" says, "a perfectly clean and honourable chance of a premium or bonus more or less large on his bond or bonds when drawn for redemption." That is the distinction between the real lottery and premium bond. The Chancellor of Exchequer has hitherto refrained from employing this method of raising money by premium bonds owing to the conservative instincts of the British people, not to say aught of the screaming clericals, headed by Selby Meyer and Co. who only view matters of vital importance to the nation through their coloured parochial glasses. Premium bonds are fully familiar to the Continental investors. They enjoy continuous popularity and it has not been known that they have demoralised the people as gambling does. The bonus, in reality, is only another means of automatically terminating the life of a bond. Neither the state nor the investor is a loser. There are two advantages of the arrangement. The borrower gets his money as a rule at a slightly lower rate of interest than if no prizes at all were offered—interest, in fact counts for little in the minds of those who would be attracted by this form of investment—and, in the second place, the attraction of this kind of investment is greatest among the wage-earning classes, and among the masses who know nothing of the puzzles of stock exchange finance.

More than once in these columns we have urged on the Finance Minister the great advantage of attracting small investors, those belonging to the classes who now cheerfully invest their tiny savings in post office certificates. It is the only way to popularise state loans annually raised over an extensive field. The surplus savings of the masses, now unproductively hoarded, are an excellent and unfailing reservoir whence to tap sufficient funds by means of bonus bonds. The "Investors' Review" deplores that the Government of Great Britain should allow "the splendid wages earned by Labour in all its divisions to be in a great measure dissipated without benefit to the country or to the spenders." The French Republic is more to be imitated than conservative England in this respect. There is no more popular investment for the French masses than the loan raised in 1871 soon after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War, which will expire in 1921. French financiers every way, are far more resourceful, sagacious, and progressive in this matter than the British who are so timid and conservative. No strenuous advertising or puffing is needed; nor an organised campaign for the exercise of thrift. But it may be forecasted with confidence that the next public loan which Mr. Bonar Law will have to raise in a few short weeks will have for its outstanding feature the premium bond which has now been widely demanded. And well may our Finance Minister take courage in both hands and raise his next loan which, too, will have for its special character this attractive form of state security. If he cannot strike out an original path, let him at any rate imitate or follow what Mr. Bonar Law is certain to do very soon.

JEWISH CAPTIVES IN BABYLONIA.'

It has long been a moot question among the historians and archæologists of the last fifty years and upwards whether there are indubitable facts which go to prove that a considerable number of Israelites of old lived in Mesopotamia subsequent to the date of the Exile. An accomplished and exceedingly well informed correspondent of the "Near East" gives an interesting account of the captivity of the Jews, from which it appears that of late abundant proofs, from the clay tablets of Murasha Brothers, the Rothschilds of ancient Babylon, which was recognised as the great centre of all Eastern exchanges, are forthcoming of the presence of Hebrew exiles there. Some 4,000 of these wonderful tablets, mostly relating to trading and property contracts and monetary transactions, have been recently deciphered. The translation has enabled the savants to solve this moot question of much historic interest. There is also a considerable quantity of "incidental evidence" of the presence of Jewish people in Mesopotamia subsequent to the date of the Exile. The correspondent of the "Near East" gives some instances of such evidence. "Unknown sites of several places in Mesopotamia mentioned in the Old Testament have been revealed by cuneiform records." There is the "Tel-Abib," near the Chebar of Ezekiel which is really the Assyrian "Tel-Abub" or Mound of the Flood. There is the "Tel-Assur" or Thallassir, of King which is evidently a place called "Tel-Assure" in the tablets. Owing to the periodical floods, arising from the overflow of the river, the villages and towns were necessarily situated upon a Tel, meaning a hill. Further Biblical sites found are Halah, the Halaha of the Tablets, and Gezan which is the Assyrian "Gozanu" near to Ninbro.

But direct evidence has been recently forthcoming of Hebrew captives having been planted as a colony along the Euphrates and Tigris. It is derived from the Jewish and Ceramaic names as transliterated by the Scribes into the Babyloniam cuneiform counterparts. In the quantity of ancient documents discovered upon the site of Nippur or Nipper by American explorers, translated now for the first time, such names appear frequently. Of course, the documents mostly relate to commercial and land transactions. In confirmation of this there is the further fact of signatures of such persons themselves frequently appended to the legal formalities of the cuneiform contracts. Yet another proof is to be discerned in names seemingly Babyloniam but really Jewish. Again, directly confirmatory of this is the occurrence of numerous Babylonian names among the exiles returning to Palestine enumerated by Ezra and Nehemiah. Thus the evidence now collected both quantitatively and absolutely leaves no doubt of the fact of the presence of the descendants of the Assyrian captives of some century anterior to their era.

The University of Pennsylvania is the lucky possessor of the largest number of clay documents, collected, of course, by American explorers, bearing on this interesting historical question. As already stated, the tablets are almost all about commercial and monetary transactions, owing to the unique position ancient Babylon had reached at the zenith of its prosperity as a world-empire of great wealth and refined civilisation in the East. Nippur, abandoned for a thousand years and more, is the one fruitful site where the tablets have been found in abundance. It is worth noticing, as the "Near East" scholastic contributor observes, that "although some 4,000 contract tablets from the time of Nebuchednazzar to that of Darius I. (560 to 485 B.C.) have been deciphered, the Hebrew names occurring in them are but few." Yet the Jews had been carried away captive by Assyrian monarchs, such as Sagon and Sennacherib (the wolf-king of Byron's poetry) long before Nebuchednezzar's reign. Says the "Near East" scholar:—

"The reasons for the disclosure of the Jewish element in matters mercantile in Assyria and Babylonia only transpiring in later times are doubtless two-fold. In the first place, the exiles had been transported practically as paupers, despoiled of their possessions, and so forced almost into servitude to their wealthier neighbours. Thus it was some generations before they could acquire property and capital to form the subject of these business documents. Moreover, as a conquered race of Monotheists, so long as they were dwelling among people universally worshipping the most populous Pantheon ever invented, they probably were not permitted to enjoy equality of possession or of mercantile status with their captors. At the advent of Cyrus and the Persian dynasty all this was altered; and by the time of his successors, Darius and Artaxerxes, Jewish names figure frequently upon the tablets. Immediately it was afforded fair opportunity, the acquisitiveness and business aptitude of the race asserted itself."

It is also clear as a result of the discoveries that a considerable number of Jews remained resident in the land of their exile instead of returning to Palestine, doubtless because of their mercantile position or property in Babylonia, and perhaps because of family connections with the people of the country. So far, then, archæology is to be congratulated on having solved another problem in the history of the Hebrews of old, which had so long been a vexed controversy.

Notes of the Day.

Exit the Chancellor!

So Bethmann-Hollweg has resigned at last. There can be no question as to the importance and significance of the event. It marks a decisive and, it may be, fateful phase in the fortunes of the war. There will be not a little surprise that Bethmann-Hollweg has not only not been succeeded by Hindenberg, as was widely and confidently anticipated, but that a comparatively obscure figure has been raised to the Chancellorship. Dr. Michaelis, on whom the heavy mantle of Bethmann-Hollweg now falls, is described as the "Prussian Commissioner in the office of the Food Controller." There is need to understand the meaning of such an appointment. And the task is not as difficult as it might have been, thanks to the revealing messages from Amstardam regarding the internal situation in Germany.

Austria's War-Weariness.

Austria's war-weariness is growing day by day. The new Emperor has already given abundant proof that he is tired of the whole busine s and would not be sorry to conclude peace at the first opportunity. His speech at the opening of the Reichsrath strikes a hopeful note in this respect. "Our group of powers," he said, "did not seek the sanguinary trial of strength of this world war; aye, more than that, it has from the moment when, thanks to the imperishable achievements of the allied armies and fleets, the honour and existence of our States no longer appeared seriously threatened, openly and unambiguously made known its readiness for peace." Making allowance for the inevitable diplomatic protestations, this is a significant enough declaration. The recent policy of resisting the 'Germanisation' of the non-German parts of the Empire affords further evidence of the growing Austrian alienation. That this should have evoked bitter attacks from the German elements in the Dual Monarchy who have hitherto enjoyed a sort of monopolistic supremacy, is of course understandable.

A Belated Reformation.

Meanwhile the Emperor Charles is trying, by all accounts, to restore to rights of nationalities within the Empire. He has declared it to be his firm determination to secure "the happy development of constitutional life after the unfruitfulness of past years." Ever since he came to the throne, indeed, he has given proofs of his desire to secure this end. He refused to proclaim German as the State language; he has refused to exploit the Slavs as a mere pawn in the German game; he has summoned Parliament for the first time since the outbreak of the war; and he is now reported to be keenly desirous to convince the world that the small nationalities of the Monarchy will find in the future "United States of Austria" a secure and safe existence. It remains to be seen how far these professions of scruplousness are real, or being real, will be tolerated by Austria's more ambitious and less scruplous Ally.

National Liberty.

In the course of a thoughtful historical review of National Liberty in the "New Statesman" (2nd June), Mr. Herbert Samuel discusses the new object lessons of the results of political freedom which the war furnishes within the British Empire. After describing the way in which the self-governing dominions in the past won their political freedom he observes: "Three quarters of a century have gone by. The structure of the Empire has been put to the most violent test. Had it not been firmly built, had there been cracks and weaknesses, it *could not have stood the shock*. In this time of crisis the Dominions, of their own motion, have rendered the utmost service to the common cause. Their thinly scattered populations have sent a million men to fight in the bloody battlefields of the war. The event has proved that only those few farseeing men were right who held that liberty would be compatible with continued unity, that only through the liberty of the parts indeed could the unity of the whole be saved."

The Example of South Africa.

Speaking of Self-Government in South Africa, the writer says: "Never has history offered a more striking example of the effect of liberty in securing loyalty than in the share taken in these great events by the Union of South Africa. When the Ministry of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann granted full Self-Government to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, barely four years after the ending of the Boer War, there were grave searchings of heart at so bold a venture. Perhaps its very daring may have contributed to its success. A free South African Union, made possible by a self-governing Transvaal and Orange Free State, threw itself into the conflict, when it came, with energy and enthusiasm; suppressed with its own forces an insurrection which flickered up from the old embers, not quite extinguished; conquered, under the leadership of Boer generals, after arduous but swift campaigns, two vast German territories within reach of its own frontiers; and furnished to the Empire not only new and powerful armies, but fresh forces of moral strength."

"Only Real Caution."

But what if an opposite policy had been pursued? What if liberty had been withheld? What if the Government had rested on the British elements alone? Suppose that "the majority of the white population had been kept aloof, held down by the threat of force; and if, when war came, taxing all the resources of the Mother Country, an angry South Africa, six thousand miles away had flamed up in widespread rebellion. The event has given new and striking proof of the old truth that in statesmanship the only real caution is to do justice fearlessly." The more indeed one studies the evolution so far of the British Empire, the more convinced one is that its future course must be governed by the same principle of national liberty which has already become the hall-mark of the British Commonwealth. It is not merely that both Ireland and India should, in due time, have Self-Government such as Australia, Canada and the other Dominions already possess. The gradual growth of free institutions must be systematically fostered in all the dependencies of the British Crown. Thus only will the Empire find its destined place in the world.

HISTORIC DEBATE ON MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG RESIGNS.

KING'S FOURTH VISIT TO THE FRONT.

HIS MESSAGE TO BRITISH ARMIES IN FIELD.

THE QUEEN'S SOLICITUDE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 15.

The King has issued a special order on the conclusion of his fourth visit to the British armies in the field:—

"I leave with feelings of admiration and gratitude for your past achievements and confidence in your future efforts. I witnessed on all sides scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of Somme, Ancre, Arras, Vimy and Messines were shown to me and what great results are attainable by the courage and devotion of all arms and services under efficient commanders and staffs. Nor do I forget the valuable work done by the various departments behind the fighting line, including those directing and manning highly developed railway systems and other communications. Your comrades, men and women, at home, the industrial army, claim your remembrance for their untiring service in helping you to meet the enemy on terms not merely equal but daily improving.

It was a great pleasure to the Queen to accompany me and become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the sick and the wounded, whose welfare is ever close to her heart.

The Empire's armies and workers at the homelands during the past three years have risen superior to every difficulty and trial and the splendid successes already gained in co-operation with our gallant Allies have advanced us well towards the completion of the task we undertook. There are doubtless fierce struggles to come and heavy strains on our endurance to be borne, but whether the road before us be long or short, the spirit and pluck which have brought you so far will never fail and under God's guidance final and complete victory of our just cause is assured."

KING RETURNS FROM FRONT.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

The King and Queen returned last night. They have been twelve days in France and Belgium. The King and the Prince of Wales went to the front. The Queen, whose first visit it was, inspected the hospitals.

Their Majesties visited the King and Queen of the Belgians and lunched with President Poincare.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AIR FIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

A British communiqué says there was only usual reciprocal cannonading.

Our aeroplanes successfully continued their bombing operations during Thursday night and Friday. The air fighting all the day resulted in five German aeroplanes being brought down and ten others being driven down out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

INTERNAL EXPLOSION IN BRITISH WARSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

The Admiralty announces that the British warship Vanguard, while at anchor blew up during the night of the 9th as a result of internal explosion and sank immediately. There were three survivors, two men and one officer. The latter has since died.

Ninety-five of the crew were absent from the ship at the time of the explosion. An enquiry has been ordered.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG RESIGNS.

DR. MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

The Admiralty states that a Berlin wireless message announces that Bethmann-Hollweg has resigned and is succeeded by Dr. Michaelis, now Prussian Commissioner in the office of the Food Controller.

SECRET UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIA.

OPINIONS OF GERMAN CONSERVATIVES AND RADICALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

The German conservative press utters a cry of despair over the granting of secret universal suffrage to Prussia and considers the situation hopeless. Several Prussian ministers are seemingly against the reform and have consequently resigned.

The German Radicals rejoice at the prospect of the Prussian reforms but wonder how the legislation will pass the Prussian Diet which is filled with Conservatives and industrial magnates and hope that legislation will be enacted by a Royal decree or a resolution of the Reichstag.

DEMOCRATISATION OF EVERY COUNTRY.

FIRST REQUISITE CONDITION OF PEACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 15.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, Karolyi declared that the first requisite condition of peace was democratisation of every country.

REICHSTAG MAIN COMMITTEE SITTING.

ADJOURNED DUE TO HOLLWEG'S ABSENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 16.

During the sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag a socialist member protested against the absence of Bethmann-Hollweg. Helfferich explained that Hollweg was absent because it was unavoidable but he, Helfferich, and other Ministers, were prepared to answer questions. This was considered unsatisfactory and the Committee was adjourned.

CLEAVAGE IN GERMAN POLITICS.

CROWN PRINCE'S ADVENT DECIDES HOLLWEG'S FALL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 16.

The advent of the German Crown Prince, who has been very prominent in discussions in Berlin and who summoned Hindenburg and Ludendorff, seems to have settled Bethmann-Hollweg's fate. It is significant that the "Lokal-Anzeiger" was suppressed after publishing a telegram quoting a Vienna statesman as advocating Bethmann-Hollweg's continuance in office.

The new Chancellor is a bureaucrat, of whom little is known. He has only come into prominence during the war, when he was appointed Prussian Food Controller.

There is now a distinct cleavage in German politics, the Conservatives and the National Liberals urging annexation and indemnities, with the maintenance of the present forms of domestic government both in Prussia and the Empire, while the Centre and the majority of socialists favour no annexations and no indemnities and drastic political reform.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

"ADVANCE ON BAGDAD COMPLETELY WARRANTED."

GOVERNMENT AND PROPOSAL FOR STATUTORY TRIBUNAL.

TRIBUTES TO LORD HARDINGE AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

DEBATE CLOSES WITHOUT VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

Continuing the Mesopotamia debate in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith declared that the Commons was the only tribunal able to say whether statesmen or soldiers had forfeited trust and deserved censure. He would gladly acquiesce in any decision of the Government, but was it in the public interest that the tribunal should be set up, and if so what would be the limit of its reference and jurisdiction? He regretted the chivalrous but uncalled-for resignation of Mr. Chamberlain. The report did not contain a word of censure of Mr. Chamberlain. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's work at the India Office. He was glad that some of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues who shared his responsibility did not propose to follow his example. If he were in their place he would do the same until the Commons had censured him.

ADVANCE ON BAGDAD COMPLETELY WARRANTED.

Referring to the decision to advance on Bagdad he said, he could not recall any step in the war more completely warranted by every relevant consideration of policy and strategy, or more strongly fortified in advance by absolute concurrence of expert authority. He could speak all the more freely because he was absent ill, when the actual decision was made. He did not mention this in order to dissociate himself from it, on the contrary, he heartily approved the decision.

CABINET'S MOTIVES FOR CAUTION.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the only thing the Cabinet had in mind when it considered General Nixon's request for permission to advance was the effect of the advance on the general situation, especially in Turkey, Arabia, Persia and India. The interpretation which had been put on the message regarding political reasons necessitating a striking success was a vile calumny. The Cabinet then had the strongest motives for caution, because the demands of the army in France were daily increasing and the British and French Governments were then discussing new developments in the Balkans. He emphasised that Sir John Nixon's record was then one of unbroken success. If the Cabinet had then vetoed the advance they would have been unanimously told that they had pusillanimously thrown away a golden opportunity of striking a fatal blow at the prestige and power of the Turk.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE LET US PASS ON."

Regarding transport and medical breakdown, if guilt could be brought home by proper evidence to officers, however high, for the deplorable suffering of the troops none would attempt to interefere with punishment, but the manner in which the Report had been travestied, perverted and exploited was one of the most scandalous chapters in the history of the press. Decency and fairplay had been trodden in the mire in attacks on men grown old in the service of the State, many of whom, owing to their positions, were unable to defend themselves. All this retrospection was apt to injure the conduct of the war, damp the spirit and cripple the initiative of the servants of the State.

Mr. Asquith concluded by quoting a speech of Burke in 1870 in this connection, ending "For God's sake let us pass on."

GOVERNMENT AND PROPOSALS FOR STATUTORY TRIBUNAL.

Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was regretted by his colleagues and all who appreciated his great services in the war. (Cheers.) He agreed with Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith that there was nothing in the Report justifying resignation. He paid a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's ability, high sense of duty and honour.

Referring to the medical breakdown he declared that the administration of the Mesopotamia campaign was at present everything that could be desired, but the system must be permanently reformed after the war. If there were guilty individuals they must be severely punished, but there must first be a fair and impartial investigation of facts. The Government had recommended a mixed tribunal, but was prepared to submit proposals for a statutory tribunal if the House desired.

During the last two days the Army Council, the Army Chief, the War Cabinet and the Lords and the Commons, all those engaged in the direction of the world war for the life of the country, had been concerned in discussing the findings of the Commission, which was totally unrelated to the practical prosecution of the war. (Cheers.) That was their one great responsibility and he begged the House to remember this and say to the Government "Get on with the War." (Loud cheers.)

The debate ended after Mr. Lloyd George's speech without a vote.

"A WITCH HUNT OF BARBAROUS TRIBES."

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon declared that the publication of the Mesopotamia report without delay was right because the country was entitled to know where the blame lay. On the contrary the demand for punishment was almost degenerating into a witch hunt of barbarous tribes. He sometimes thought that the fury with which the public damned was only equalled by the rapidity with which it forgot. But justice was giving way to vindictiveness when it came to demanding heads,—the Premier's because, as Chief of the Government which had acted on unanimous military advice, Mr. Chamberlain's because he had used private telegrams, and General Nixon's for over-confidence.

He concurred with the Report in regarding as excessive and unwise the economy and retrenchment in India's military expenditure.

AMAZING FORM OF DUALISM IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

He commented on the amazing and complex form of dualism existing in the Government of India and said increased departmental use of private telegrams had been abused. The decision to advance on Bagdad was itself sound. The failure was a consequence of erroneous military information. He quoted observations made in the House of Lords in 1909 regarding the existence in the Government of India of excessive concentration and dangerous centralisation; the price paid for which was lives lost in Mesopotamia and the deprivation of India of one of the best Secretaries of State it had ever had.

He paid a tribute to the chivalry, almost quixotism, of Mr. Chamberlain resigning at present. He was one of the few officials who had emerged with credit. It was illogical and pathetic that a bad system should drive him from office. The system of military administration in India could not continue.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

He would not deal with the responsibility of Lord Hardinge. Public men in this country must not, in war time, impair the high authority invested in the office of the Viceroy. No one had shouldered greater responsibilities than Lord Hardinge; the man who during first year of war, in spite of the terrible tension prevailing, kept India quiet, assured its loyalty and poured out so abundantly its contribution to every aspect of the war, who, not only ran great risks, but rendered great and resounding services to the State. (Chers.)

In conclusion, he trusted that in censuring, even publishing the names of those guilty, they would not forget to accord a mee of recognition and praise to those by those aid we were reaping the harvest, the seeds of which were scattered in agony and tears.

IDEA OF MIXED TRIBUNAL ABANDONED,

QEUTION LEFT IN A CONFUSED STATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

In deference to the opposition from various quarters in the House of Commons the proposal of the Government to establish a mixd tribunal to consider the Mesopotamia affair has practically been abandoned. The whole question has been left in a most confused state and newspapers are urging the Government to make up its mind and decide on a definite policy.

CHINESE REVOLUTION

FIGHTING AT CHANGTU.

FIRE IN THE CITY.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, July 15.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

A telegram from Mienyang says fighting broke out at Changtu on 6th instant between the troops of Szechuan and Kweichow. Fires broke out in the city. The situation is critical. Most of the foreigners residing in Changtu are at present in hill resorts.

FIGHTING AT COURCY,

A GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 15.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 15.

A communiqué reports fighting at Courcy where a German attack was repulsed. There was lively cannonading at numerous points on front.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

A German wireless communiqué says lively fighting continues near Dvinsk and Smorgon and cannonading in Brzezany sector. Rain is restricting fighting southward of the Dniester.

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

The British transport Armidale, with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk on June 27th.

Six soldiers, one passenger and four crew are missing.

CAPT. ROBERTSON DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Captain Robertson, brother of Sir William Robertson has been found drowned on the coast of Ireland.

RUSSIAN STAND IN KALUSZ.

ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE REPELLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

A Russian wireless communiqué says in the neighbourhood of Kalusz we repulsed two attacks in the direction of Mosciska, near Ugartsthal and an attempt to dislodge us from Kalusz. We occupied the village of Novitza, south-westward of Kalusz.

RECENT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PREMIER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to the Russian Premier as follows:—Please accept the heartiest congratulations from the British Government on the success of the Russian offensive. It is a splendid tribute to the practical wisdom and determination of the Russian Government and the people that only a few months after the revolution by which they won freedom themselves they should have struck so great a blow for the freedom of the world. This news, coming in the last phase of the great battle against autocratic rule has been an immense encouragement to us all. It shows that free Russia clearly sees that there cannot be lasting peace nor reconstruction of the world on better lines until Serbia, Belgium and other despoiled nations have been rescued from the blasting tyranny of military despotism and until the responsibility of Governments to peoples has been clearly established from one end of Europe to the other. I should be obliged if you would convey the congratulations to the Minister of War for the brilliant part he played in this glorious triumph of Russian arms.

RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE.

BETTER SPIRIT IN THE ARMY.

SOME HOPEFUL PHENOMENA.

Writing on May 30, the Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—

The organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has to-day a deeply significant article which almost deserves quotation in full. It is headed, "Advance or Readiness to Advance?" It notes that M. Kerensky's speeches and newspaper articles nowadays talk much of an advance, but to suppose that the new Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies are mainly concerned with the change from the defensive to the offensive at the front is a great mistake. "It is absolutely untrue that we are organising an advance at the front. Such things ars not discussed publicly, but are kept very secret. What we are doing is to create the possibility of advancing. This we must do to prevent the Germans transferring troops from the Russian front to France. But also the possibility to advance is necessary in order that in the course of the peace negotiations Russia may speak to Germany not as the vanquished to the victor but as equal to equal." The article goes on to detail the methods of procuring this facultative possibility of advance, which consist mainly of replacing the tired troops who have borne defeats for nearly three years by fresh bood eager to secure the objects aimed at by the revolution. "The revolutionary army cannot advance if every soldier in the ranks has not a firm assurance that his courage and sacrifice will serve really the aims of freedom and the revolution, and not enrich the birds of prey of international capital. Therefore to create the possibility of advance on our front we must have an active foreign policy which will remove every possibility of doubt in the objects and character of this war. Thus the readiness to advance depends upon policy, and let no soldier think he will be sent against the foe until the Government has fulfilled the required programme. Only in proportion as this programme is fulfilled will the capacity of the army for active work be restored. Without the capacity to advance the army as a fighting force has no existence."

ALTERED METHODS OF WORKMEN'S COUNCIL.

You received from me a despatch over two months ago, on March 26, which explained the real state of affairs here. The Council was then, has been ever since, and is now in power, but I am happy to note this difference. Then the Council ruled while the Provisional Government merely reigned. The Council still commands, although it is constrained now to work more or less underground. An excellent example is the regrettable incident with one of Russia's best Admirals. An order given by him requiring the co-operation of the Captain of a port displeased the Council, who caused the captain of the port to be arrested, and prevented the execution of the order. The Admiral Commanding the Fleet promptly resigned. A similar case occurred in Russia's other Fleet, where the captain of the flagship appointed a navigating officer whom the men found "undesirable," and demanded that the appointment should be cancelled. After nearly a fortnight's futile reasoning with the men this navigating officer has been transferred to another ship. The Captain, and the Admiral also, resigned. The same methods are being employed among the land forces, but with far less perilous results owing to the inherent differences between land and sea fighting conditions.

On the other hand I am happy to note some hopeful phenomena just now. New blood is certainly being poured into the armies at the front pretty liberally. The spirit of emulation is well alive, as illustrated by an incident here with the one year volunteers. The Council issued orders that these were not to go to the front, but were to be drafted into schools for officers. Company committees, or possibly only individual sergeants, tried to suppress this order and get the gentlemen in the ranks despatched to the front, so that they themselves might enter the officers' schools and receive commissions.

TO CREATE A NEW WORLD.

The reorganisation of the Russian Armies, if ever accomplished, will create such a fighting force as was never dreamt of in the world before. Russia is attempting something absolutely novel, and we have no criteria by which to forecast the potentialities of the future in such a case. At present matters have not entirely emerged from the chaotic stage, but, in point of fact, it is already practically established that no officer who does not command the full confidence of his subordinates any longer holds even a shadow of authority. When this spirit is reduced to formal shape the Russian Army will be a truly marvellous force. Meanwhile it is necessary to guard against a tendency to allow extraordinary incidents, perhaps inevitable in a transition stage, to bias opinion. Russia is out to create a new world. If she had entered on this undertaking on her own initiative in peace time, or after securing victory over a foreign foe, the experiment would have been in the highest degree attractive. But signs of Germanic influence in the Utopian counsels of the creators of this new world are strong, and the time chosen, in the midst of a devastating world war, altogether unpropitious.

GERMAN SAVAGERY.

MEN BITTEN BY POLICE DOGS,

BRITISH CAPTIVES' EVIDENCE.

Further evidence of the brutal treatment common in German prison camps is contained in a White-paper [Cd. 8480] dealing with the use of police dogs in these camps. Upon the reports made by a number of British prisoners who had returned from various camps in Germany Viscount Grey protested against the use of dogs as guards and pointed out that police dogs were not used in English camps. The Germans, however, defended the practice as a "military necessity," and not a breach of the "principles of humane and reasonable treatment of prisoners," and added that "having regard to the inferior number of prisoners in England no comparison can be drawn between conditions in the two countries."

One of the worst cases of savagery occurred at Stendal, and the victim, Private R. Marsh (K. O. Royal Lanc. Regt.), describes his experience thus:—

The general treatment was very harsh, and as far as my experience goes is growing worse. On December 26, 1915, had a very bad time of it. Three shots were fired as a signal for all the prisoners to get into their huts, but we had never been warned about it, and consequently did not know what it meant. The sergeant-major came through the compound in which I was and set th dogs which he had with him—big half-bred wolf-hounds—on those who had not gone in. I had the misfortune to be bitten in five places, and finally the dog flew at my throat, and had it not been for a thick muffler I was wearing I feel sure I should have been killed. As it was, I carried the dog some 20 yards holding on to my chest with his teeth. When I complained to the sergeant-major he threatened me with his sword. As a result of the dog's attack I was unable either to sit down or lie down properly for a couple of weeks.

Three other witnesses from the same camp are quoted as follows:—

Sergeant C. H. Johnson (5th Batt., King's Shrops. L.I.).—Three guns were fired at short intervals; that meant every one to be in barracks, and after the third gun the dogs were let loose.

Pte. T. Curran (1st Ches. Regt.).—We were principally associated with the non-commissioned officers. One of these was a bully; he brought in a dog one day and set it to chase a cripple.

Pte. S. G. Rattle (3rd R. Fus.).—When men were late for the first parade, next morning the Germans would let their dogs loose in the dormitory.

OTHER CASES.

The following examples are also taken from the evidence:—

Halle.—Capt. Beaman (R.A.M.C.).—on Deceber 19, 1914, and January 26, 1915, we were stripped to the skin by civilian detectives in the presence of private soldiers without the presence of an officer. Dogs also assisted.

Maj. A. S. Peebles (Suff.).—At Torgau we had seen advertisements asking for dogs to guard prisoners, but it was at Halle that we were to see them actually used. The following illustrates the terrible brutality and utter callousness of the Germans: On several occasions I saw a Belgian soldier leave the camp carrying a number of sacks and accompanied by two *Feldwebels* and several dogs. The Belgian was little more than hal-witted. One evening he appeared to be very much upset. I asked him where he went to in the afternoon. After much hesitation he told me that he was taken out into the fields, dressed up in the sacks, and baited by the dogs to train them. The man was absolutely terrified. Complaints were made to the commandant, and shortly afterwards he left the camp, as he was told, "for his health."

Hameln.—Lce.-Cpl. J. Abbott (1st Dorsets).—About January 15, 1916, at about 9.30, three sentries came in with two wolf-dogs, and let them off the leash and set them on us. The sentries were laughing and setting the dogs on. Corporal Thomson (East Lincs) was badly bitten on the buttock and thigh, and seven other men were bitten. I was present at the time. Next day the German doctor laughed at him and gave him no treatment. The dogs were set on the five or six barracks that night. There was no disturbance of any kind.

Munster.—Pte. F. Fuller (1st Norf. Regt.).—The unwounded English soldiers were treated very badly here. They were knocked left and right with bayonets to hurry them up. Every day this treatment occurred. The German sergeant-major was the worst for doing this sort of thing. The Belgian and French soldiers were treated like this, too. This sergeant-major used to set a dog on them.

Sennelager.—Pte. Bailes (Lond. Scot.).—The sentries who kept guard outside the camp walked up and down with a large wolf-hound. One day a German lieutenant set the dog on to an Englishman called Howard, who had done nothing wrong, and he was badly bitten in the leg. He had to be taken to hospital to have his leg dressed.

Pte. W. Bullock (1st Ches. Regt.).—In January, 1916, at Soltau, a man from Australia named Davey, who was chief petty officer of H.M.S. Maori, was bayoneted for threatening to strike the German sentry. The sentry called him "swine," and Davey threatened to strike him. He did not strike him, but the sergeant bayoneted him through the spine and he died three days afterwards. A man in the Norfolk Regiment named Biggs was not wounded, but died of neglect. Nine men got three years' imprisonment for refusing to work in a Zeppelin factory.

Lce.-Cpl. A. J. Morris (1st Som. L.I.).—The day after we arrived each man was inspected for vermin by doctors, and those who had vermin were shaved all over their bodies at once. All of us had a hot shower-bath, and our clothes were fumigated at the same time. No one objected to that procedure. About a fortnight later we were inspected again, and a few more men were ordered to be shaved. They did not object, but then a German under-officer came in and ordered all the prisoners to be shaved whether they were verminous or not. Those of us who had been twice passed as clean by the doctors refused, and then the under-officer ordered the sentries to knock us about with rifle butts. While this was going on the under-officer pushed a man who was merely walking across the room, and because the man did not then spring to attention the under-officer attacked him most brutally. He had his revolver drawn in one hand and his sword in its sheath in the other. For about five minutes he belaboured the man with his sword and kicked him violently, evidently expecting the man to give him som excuse for shooting him. I am certain that if the under-officer had shot the man he would have been lynched on the spot. We were then all shaved all over with very blunt razors, which tore the hair out by the roots, making us sore all over for a good fortnight afterwards. The treatment generally was brutal. The sentries had big dogs which they used to bring into the huts at night, barking to intimidate the prisoners.

Pte. J. H. Riley (K.O.Y.L.I.).—The sentries have set the dogs on people for nothing. When there was a crowd at the canteen and some struggling to get served, though in a friendly way, I have seen the sentries let their dogs loose, and prisoners were bitten by the dogs.

Sgt. H. Rodman (R.A.M.C.).—The German sentries would bully and insult the English especially. They would go round the companies in pairs, one with a rifle and bayonet and the other with a revolver and leading a big dog. When they came near an Englishman the sentry would let out the lead of the dog so that he could spring at the Englishman and jump on him and tear his clothes. Complaints were made to the United States Ambassador and afterwards this was stopped.

Pte. G. A. Constable (R.A.M.C.).—The latrines were about 600 yards from the barrack. Some of the men would go in the night to the latrine. If only one or two went they were set upon by the dogs—the sentries setting the dogs on—and so the men took to going half a dozen together for protection while the Germans were in the camp.—"The Times."

CURIOSITIES OF BRITISH CENSUS,

FASCINATING DETAILS THREE YEARS LATE.

The general report on the Census of 1911 was issued as a Blue Book on June 1, three years late, and this, it is explained, is due to the war. It was intended to present a report on the Census of the whole Empire This has become impossible, but a series of summary tables are presented showing a total population of 420,882,558, of which 315,156,396 were in India, and 45,221,615 in the United Kingdom.

The proposals for a quinquennial census are mentioned, and it is suggested that if automatic registration of voters is introduced it might be extended to embrace all householders, who might, in certain years at least, be required to state the age and sex of each member of the household. The cost of the census in England and Wales was £196,000, or £5 8s. 8d. per 1,000 of the population, as compared with £5 1s. 5d. in 1901. In Italy the cost was £3 9s. 7d. per 1,000; in the Netherlands £7 2s. 4d.; in Norway £8 4s. 10d.; and in Austria £5 14s. 10d.

GERMANY'S INCREASE.

A table is given showing that the population of Ireland continues to decrease, though at a diminishing rate, that the French population is stationary, and that there has been a remarkable fall in the growth of the populations of Norway and Scotland. Germany shows the highest rate of increase in Europe, while in the British Empire abnormal rates of growth were shown in Canada and New Zealand.

In all the English counties the births in the ten intercensal years outnumbered the deaths, yet in seven—London, Cumberland, Westmorland, Cardigan, Radnor, and Montgomery—the population decreased, showing the great losses by migration. There is elaborate analysis of Parliamentary areas, showing that the relations between population and representation has been greatly disturbed, and emphasising the necessity of redistribution.

It is amusing to note that as a consequence of wilful misstatement of age, the numbers of females in the groups aged 20—25 and 25—30 are disproportionately high.

PICTURE PALACE INFLUENCE.

One of the most striking features of an exhaustive examination of occupations is the increase in the number of public entertainers, largely due, it seems, to the picture palaces. Persons of "private means" have considerably decreased. The attempt made to ascertain the number of students and scholars over 10 years of age was a failure. There were fewer children and fewer aged in occupations. A pitiful statement is that in London there were nine cases where children were left entirely alone in the tenement at night. In six cases one child was left alone; papers were marked "Parents away," "Father and mother in prison," "Mother in infirmary."

The proportions of one and two roomed tenements have declined, and overcrowding has diminished. One-roomed tenements predominate in Dublin.

The proportion of the native to the total population was greater than at any other census, and there was also an increase in the proportion of persons born in the British Colonies. In Wales there has been an increase in the number of people speaking English only and a decrease in those speaking Welsh only.

The volume, which runs to nearly 400 pages, is crammed with interesting deductions and statistics.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CORPS.

FACULTY OF LAW POINTS OUT LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.

SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE OFFERS RS. 10,000.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, the resolution of the committee, regarding the formation of a university corps came up for confirmation. The Vice-Chancellor pointed out, that as there were legal difficulties, the matter was referred to the faculty of law, and the latter reported that under the existing law relating to the Calcutta University, the University had no power to organise the formation of a university corps to form part of the Indian section of the Defence of India Force, and of a double company for the Bengali battalion. (2) To spend the university funds for the purpose of forming and maintaining a university corps and (3) to raise funds for such purpose.

The original resolution was withdrawn and the following resolution was adopted:—That the Senate in the Committee, while regretting its inability under the law to sanction the proposal of the syndicate, records its opinion that it is desirable to form a university corps to be a part off the Indian section of the Defence of India Force, and a Double Company for the Bengali battalion without throwing any financial burden on the funds of the university.

A Fellows' Committee was formed to take up the work, and Sir Rash Behari Ghose offered Rs. 10,000 for this purpose.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

COMPULSORY FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held this morning, the Committee considered the motion put forward by Mr. Dunichand in favour of making primary education free and compulsory for boys within the municipal limits of Lahore. There was a strong concensus of opinion in favour of the proposal, but some doubt was expressed by the President and one or two other members whether under the existing law the Committee had the power to enforce compulsion in the matter. The mover and some other members urged that the committee's hands could be strengthened by a necessary amendment in the law and that the Government might be moved in the matter. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a detailed scheme to carry out the resolution. The Committee would also consider the legal question as to compulsion.

TRAGEDY OF CHANDI CHARAN NAG.

"ALLEGATIONS OF HARSH TREATMENT UNFOUNDED"

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Bengal Government:—

The communiqué issued by the Government of Burma on the 11th June 1917, narrated the facts regarding certain allegations made in "New India" of the 25th May 1917, about the case of one Chandi Charan Nag up to the time of his departure for Calcutta. As regards his subsequent treatment the allegations are that after arrival in Calcutta (1) the police hustled him out of the hospital before he was well, (2) and further sent him to his village which was unhealthy, (3) finally, when in September, six months afterwards, he begged for an allowance for medical treatment, and to be moved to a healthier spot the application was refused. With reference to these statements it is as well, that it should be known, that no restrictive action was either contemplated or taken by the Government of Bengal against Chandi Charan Nig after his arrival in Calcutta. He arrived from Rangoon on the 28th April 1916 and left the same evening for his home in Tippera. He was not hustled out of the hospital before he was well, and he was at liberty to go where he pleased. The only representation thereafter received from him was the one dated the 29th September. In this he asked for pecuniary assistance and for a change to some hill station. As no orders had been made against him, he was informed that the Government were unable to grant him any pecuniary assistance, but that he was free to stay where he pleased. The allegations of harsh treatment after his arrival in Bengal are therefore unfounded.

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

FOUR ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

Mr. Justice, J. H. Bakewell Bar-at-Law, Mr. Justice K. Srinivas Aiyengar, Mr. Justice C. V. Kumarasami Sastri, and Mr. W. V. Philips I.C.S. Madras, are appointed to act as additional judges of the Madras High Court, from July 16th to December 31st.

DEATH OF MR. S. M. JOHNSON

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The death in England has taken place of Mr. S. M. Johnson of Muir Mills, Cawnpore, and, formerly, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

LADY CHELMSFORD AT RAWALPINDI.

VISIT TO HOSPITALS.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, July 14.

At 9 o'clock this morning, Her Excellency Lady Chemsford accompanied by Mrs. Maffey, Lieut-Col. Austen Smith and Capt. W. A. Brown, A.D.C., was met by Major General I. M. Walter, Brigadier-General Fowler, and Colonel Fall Fallon, R.A.M.C. and proceeded to visit No. 18 British General Hospital. On arrival, Her Excellency was received by Lieut-Colonel Falkner, R.A.M.C., Commanding the hospital, and Miss Freeman, the Lady Superintendent of the nursing staff. Lady Chelmsford went round the entire hospital, inquired into every detail, and conversed with each patient, presenting each man with cigarettes, fruits and books. Her Excellency also presented a gramaphone to the hospital. All the patients had just been invalided from the Waziristan Field Force, where many of them had been wounded. They were comfortable and well looked after. There were at the time of her Excellency's visit nearly 100 patients in the hospital. They were all very cheerful, and were very pleased at her Excellency's visit to them. Her Excellency then proceeded to No. 14, Indian General Hospital where she was received by Lieut-Colonel Geffar, I.M.S., and his staff. There were in the hospital nearly 1,000 patients all invalided from the Waziristan Field Force many of whom had been wounded. Quite a number of the wounded belonged to the Nepalese Battalions. Her Excellency visited each patient, asked after their wounds or illness in Urdu, and presented each man with cigarettes to those who smoked, fruits and sticks to those wounded in the leg, looking glasses, combs and playing cards to the Sikhs. Two gramaphones were also presented by her to the hospital. It was quite touching to see the pleasure her Excellency's visit gave to the patients, and how each patient welcomed her short visit to them all. It was impossible to see them all in one morning owing to the time given to each patient, and so after Lady Chelmsford had personally seen and conversed with 500 of them, it was decided that she would see the rest on Tuesday, as she wanted to see personally each patient.

In the evening she visited the Indian Combined Hospital, where there were 185 patients, to whom she distributed the usual presents.

At 6-30 p.m. her Excellency' and party left Rawalpindi for Murree. To-morrow morning she will visit at Murree Officers' Hospital, Lady Robertson Home and retreat for the nursing sisters of Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association.

SIR R. BORDEN AND INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SIR S. P. SINHA DENIES CONVERSATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The attention of Sir S. P. Sinha has been drawn to the reports which have appeared in the press, of a meeting of the Bengal Home Rule League held at Calcutta on Wednesday 11th July. In this report Mr. A. N. Chaudhury is represented as having given an account of a conversation alleged to have taken place between Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Sir S. P. Sinha. Sir S. P. Sinha desires it to be known, that no such conversation ever took place, nor indeed did any conversation regarding self-government in India take place between him and Sir Robert Borden. As statements which were never made by Sir Robert Borden have thus been attributed to him, Sir S. P. Sinha hopes this denial will receive as wide publicity as the original report.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, July 13.

Falaknamar castle was the scene, last night, of one of the most brilliant functions known for years in Hyderabad, the occasion being a banquet given by H. H. the Nizam to commemorate his birth-day. The castle and grounds were lavishly lighted with electricity and the Nizam's string band played during the banquet. Covers were laid for 80 guests which included all the principal nobles and officials of the Nizam's state and many British officials and their wives. The two princes were present for the first time in public and sat near His Highness. The Hon. Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, British Resident, proposed the toast of His Highness.

The toast was honoured with great enthusiasm. His Highness responding said:—

Mr. Fraser, ladies and gentlemen,—I have to thank Mr. Fraser for so kindly proposing the toast of my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for so warmly responding to it. My cordial thanks are also due to the Resident for referring in such eulogistic terms to the little I have been able to do to help in the world-wide war that is unhappily still raging and which, we all fervently hope, may soon terminate successfully. I wish it had been in my power to do more than what I have done in token of the proud title which I have inherited as the old and faithful ally of the British Empire. Ladies and gentlemen, I will now ask you all to drink to the health of my distinguished guests and my personal friends Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Meetings by different Burmese societies have been held in Rangoon, Moulmein, and other parts of the province and resolutions passed thanking the Lieutenant-Governor for having appointed Justice Maung Kin permanently as the Chief Court Judge.

FIRST BRITISH STANDARD SHIP OF 5,000 TONS.

EXPECTED TO ENTER SERVICE AT END OF MONTH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Sir L. Chiozza Money in the House of Commons said that the first standard ship of 5,000 tons was expected to enter service at the end of the month.

PEACE QUESTION IN REICHSTAG.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION APPRECIABLY WORSE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A telegram received in Paris from Zurich says:—Four great parties in the Reichstag have failed to agree on the peace question. Government's position was appreciably worse on Tuesday.

PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

NO DETAILS RECEIVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LISBON, July 13,
Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 15.

The Constitution has been suspended. No details have hitherto been received.

GREEK PARLIAMENT.

MEETS ON 25TH INSTANT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, July 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 16.

Parliament will meet on the 25th instant.

GEN. ALLENBY IN EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

TO CONFINE HIMSELF TO E. E. F. ACTIVITIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes in connection with the appointment of General Allenby to the Egyptian command that the new Generalissimo will not have the same powers as his predecessors. It is considered with men at the residency possessing such senior military rank and such vast knowledge and experience of the country as Sir Reginald Wingate does, that the military control of Egypt could safely be entrusted to him. Moreover the objective of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force is now far removed from its base in Cairo, thus making it more difficult for the commander-in-chief to give proper attention to questions arising out of a purely military side of his jurisdiction and to multifarious matters inseparable from the administration of Egypt. It is, indeed, thought highly probable that in semi-official quarters, division of authority will very shortly take place. To the High Commissioner in the British Army will be entrusted the military control over Egypt and General Allenby will confine himself to the command of the E. E. F. activities which are quite sufficient to absorb one man's whole time and energy.

TURKISH-GERMAN FLEET RAIDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India dated July 13th:—

British aeroplanes raided the Turkish-German fleet lying off Constantinople and from a height of only 600 feet dropped bombs on the Goeben and other ships near her causing explosions. The bombs also hit the Turkish war office.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

VICEROY CONGRATULATED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The following telegram has been received by his Excellency the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury express great satisfaction with the result of the Indian War Loan on which they congratulate you.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the residents and merchants of Nathdwara ("Jilla Udepur") was held on Monday the 9th inst. at 4 p.m. when Mr. Dayaram, Asstt. Adhikari was in the chair. Mr. J. G. Nensey, Joint Secretary of the above association explained the aims and objects of the association and delivered a lecture regarding Railway grievances. About 25 names were enrolled as life members, friends and ordinary members. Also a branch office of the Bombay Association and the managing committee of five members and office bearers was established. Mr. Nensey left Nathdwara on the 10th inst. for Udepur and Ujain.

PROFESSOR MASARYK ON RUSSIA.

WHAT THE ALLIES MAY EXPECT.

LEGACIES OF TSARISM.

Professor Masaryk, the Bohemian leader, who has been for some weeks in Petrograd, has sent to "The Times" the following careful estimate of the situation in Russia. His long association with Russia, his knowledge of the language, and the influence which his teaching and writings have exercised upon intellectual movements in the Slav world, lend special significance to his considered judgment:—

PETROGRAD, June 2.

I give this short explanation of the situation in Russia with great reserve.

The Revolution is the final outcome of the Russian revolutionary movements that have occurred since the Decabrist movement of 1825. For this reason it is so complicated; or, rather, it is a synthesis of various revolutionary movements.

The present movement began with the organization of association of the Zemstvos and the municipalities. The Revolution of 1905 began in the same way. This Zemstvo and Municipal organization, which supplied the Army with bread and munitions, was a great blow to the authority of the bureaucracy and of Tsarism. It showed their absolute incapacity. The assassination of Rasputin was the first revolutionary act, directed against the Court by members of the Court itself. Finally, the leaders of the working classes broke into open revolt.

The Revolution is the work of Petrograd, and, in the first place of the Socialistic working classes and of the Army in the capital. From the outset, the officers and the Liberals were somewhat passive, and acted under pressure from the Socialists. These latter were organized and were able to begin their agitation, whereas the Liberals are only now beginning to use methods of agitation.

I have an impression that all the revolutionary forces are somehow languishing. Even the extremist followers of M. Lenin show little energy. This may perhaps be explained by the absolute decadence of Tsarism, which was so rotten that it simply fell by itself, without any possibility of resistance.

It is remarkable how in Petrograd order is preserved, though the police have been removed and replaced by militia. Some cases of expropriation have occurred, but there is no strong anarchical movement as there was after the Revolution of 1905. This is partly because Tsarism is not there to foster anarchy as a means of provocation, and partly because the war is operating as a strong check upon the mind of the people.

WEAKNESS OF THE COALITION.

Since Tsarism neither taught nor encouraged people to work, the administration and the organization of the new Government cannot be very efficient. The Coalition Government is not an organization of strong political individualities, but rather an organization of parties. There is a noticeable lack of unity. One Minister speaks against other Ministers, and in various departments, even in military departments, new men who are thorough pacifists are appointed, although M. Kerensky, the War Minister, is urging the necessity of an offensive.

Then there are the economic situation in the country and the deficiency of means of communication. The dearness of manufactured articles, and even of agricultural produce, is appalling. Capitalists and manufacturers complain of the high demands of the working men, whose salaries have been doubled and trebled, while their hours of work have been shortened. Neither the masses nor even the "intellectuals" understand as yet that democracy means work and steadiness. Perhaps the pinch of the coming financial crisis will sober the people.

The hazy programme of "peace without annexations or indemnities" is being cleared up. Even the organ of Lenin admitted some days ago that the *staus quo ante* is impossible; but the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates sticks to its abstract and undemocratic formula.

M. Kerensky is at the front, and great hopes are entertained that he will break the influence of unsound pacifism. It is generally believed that a decision will soon be taken. Then a change may come here. The Russian Army was in reality a continuation of the serfdom which was only abolished in 1861. For that change insufficient preparation had been made. Yet the peasantry, from which the bulk of the Army is taken is not pacifist.

GERMANY AND A REPUBLIC.

The German danger is very concrete. There are signs that the country is swept by German spies. At the front the Germans make use of a naive fraternization. If they refrain from attacking it is in order to win the sympathy of the country, and their political aim is to utilize this sympathy, if necessary for the restoration of the Monarchy. But, should the Republic weaken Russia strategically and politically, the Germans will accept the Republic as they accepted it for France in 1871—at least for a time. I am informed that the fraternization began before the Revolution.

As regards the principal political question of the efficiency of the Republican Army, it is my opinion that the Allies will do best if they prepare for the worst, or at least for a minimum, which would be that the Russians would merely hold their positions and detain a portion of the enemy armies on their front.

I have from the first been convinced that the strategical situation of the Allies demands the strengthening of France. If Marshal Joffre and General Petain have asked for American soldiers they have rightly gauged the real situation. An American Army in France is necessary.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

The New West-End Tailoring Co.
ARMY CONTRACTORS,
High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.
229, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PIONEER ELECTRIC Co
CHURCHGATE ST. Fort, BOMBAY
LAMPS of All Makes at Lowest Price

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,
Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Westinghouse Quality
The greatest Producer of Single Phase Motors in the world.
A. C. MOTORS, Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers, Converters, & Elect. Instruments

A FRIEND IN NEED
ANODYNE CHARM
A sovereign Remedy for all Pains External or Internal.
It is an unfailing quickly acting specific for all cases of Headaches, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Muscular Pains or Pains due to digestive disorders, First aid choleric Diarrhoea never failing.
It stops the pain by recovering the cause, is prompt to cure, mild in action, and absolutely harmless in effect.
Price, As. 12 per phial.
Sold everywhere—chemists and stores—or direct from
Sole Agents for India:—
S. EJAZUDDIN & Co.
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
6, Colootolah Street, CALCUTTA.

COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each.
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS
2-14, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

KILLED.

Captain G L Band, Northumberlands.
Lieut C L Blair, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Cameron, Camercnians.
Second-Lieut J A Child, Yorkshires.
Major W Clifford, Northumberlands.
Lieut L C Graham, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F A J Longley, Londons.
Lieut C L Parkin, Engineers.
Lieut G M Powys, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Smith, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R B W Vinter, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut I L Pinson, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H A Croft, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Green, Flying Corps.
Captain G B Hodgson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J I M O'Beirne, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G M Underwood, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C L Harvey, Lincolns.
Lieut A H Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Major E M F Momber, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H C Pennington, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D Trench, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain C N Binney, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J P Bruce, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H C Buckler, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut T E Cleland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H B Cook, Field Artillery.
Captain W V Corbett, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G W Davidson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut P H Di Marco, York and Lancasters.
Lieut-Col. R J Done, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B F Dowsett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R G Field, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J Fox, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A J S Grant, Sussex.
Lieut H B Hammond, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A P Hill, Londons.
Lieut O S Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A V Hurley, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Leslie, Field Artillery.
Captain G Linfoot, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T V McAdam, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut NU H McCarthy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F E de B Maclaren, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W G Millar, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Myers, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E A C Neale, South Lancashires.
Lieut F N Peak, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H R Rainey, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R G Rogers, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A H B Stansfield, East Lancashires.
Major C V Stowart, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H I Strover, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H C Terry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Timmons, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E L H Walker, Garrison Artilery.
Major R O Ward, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut H N Webster, Manchesters.
Captain D V Wilson, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain T Davidson, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut H D K George, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H H M Cook, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut E Crowther, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut G H Hearn, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain J R Ackerley, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E G Bantock, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S A Belshaw, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut L M Butt, East Yorkshires.
Captain P A Cornish, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E L Edwards, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut E J W Ely, West Kents.
Second-Lieut O James, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Kirby, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E S Moore, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Stott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G L Tucker, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P Warburton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F H Woolliams, Flying Corps

LONDON, June 30.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Archbold, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Cox, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E C Halsey, Londons.
Captain G Harvey, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V Hodgson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G A Irlam, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col W A Short, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C Jarah, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L G W S Jones, Monmouths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H Greenwood, Machine Gun Corps.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut N H Wallington, Somersets.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Arthurs, Middlesex.
Captain J L Baskin, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F J Bennett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D V Black, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W E Blythe, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R Brooke, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H H Brooman, Devons.
Lieut J D Crichton, North Lancashires.
Captain A H Dickinson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut T S Dobree, Field Artillery.
Captain H M Douglas, Field Artillery.
Captain T C Foster, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S A French, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G H Griffith, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W Hamilton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G M Haslam, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W S Hunter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Jacob, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T H Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W L Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R. Knight, Trenchmortar Battery.
Captain M H Lansdown, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S A J Levey, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H C Lintott, Londons.
Second-Lieut G A S Lipp, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R N Minton, Field Artillery.
Lieut G B Morgan, Field Artillery.
Lieut J S Nichols, Lincolns.
Lieut R V Oelricks, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G D Pike, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M Robinson, Middlesex.
Major F J Roose, Garrison Artillery.
Captain A G Ross, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J E Shanahan, Manchesters.
Major E Sherlock, Field Artillery.
Captain A J Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J A A Waugh, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W W Wright, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut W Mitchell, Gordons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut D C H MacBrayne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T M McFerran, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut A William Walker, R N.

LONDON, July 1.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E F Adams, Royal Fusiliers.
Major H G V Adler, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Backwell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H H Bond, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A J Brearley, Devons.
Stcond-Lieut J Dunn, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A Edwards, East Kents.
Captain J F L Grindell, Durhams.
Lieut R H Hankinson, Manchesters.
Lieut-Col U L Hooke, West Surreys.
Captain D Kindersley, Highland L I.
Lieut J W McWhae, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R S Page-Green, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Quarrell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W B Vickers, Artillery.
Captain M D Wahl, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut V T Cooper, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A P Henderson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P Quinn, Dublins.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W F Brett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut K J Catto, Lancers.
Second-Lieut C C Craggs, Leicesters.
Lieut G Crerar-Gilbert, Hussars.
Lieut D W Daly, Hussars.
Lieut N L Dexter, Sherwoods.
Lieut P K Digby-Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A L M Disney-Herbert, Londons.
Second-Lieut S M Douglas, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A H Flint, Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Gower, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J N S Green, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W H Hordman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C Jeffs, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut P H Johnston, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Jones, Artillery.
Captain W H B R Kennedy, Lancasters.
Lieut L R Kettle, Lancers.
Captain Rev. L H Lang, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut C N Last, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Lloyd, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H E Lowe, Scottish Borderers.
Major G Menicoll, Durhams.
Captain C S Marchant, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Martin, Londons.
Lieut H Martin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J P Maxwell-Stuart, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J E Mills, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R C Mills, Northumberlands.
Lieut J E Morgan, Hon'ble Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut T Nyland, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C C Potter, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain J N Preston-White, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut C C Redman, Lancers.
Captain J A T Rice, Lancers.
Captain A Simkins, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L H Skene, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A W F Stewart, Scottish Rifles.
Captain A E Sutton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A L P Tanner, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F A W Warne, Artillery.
Lieut J C Watson, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut H J Weller, Bedfords.
Captain R Whinyates, Trenchmortar Battery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut L J Wakefield, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H M Harris, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G C L Walsh, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

Second-Lieut E W Cunningham, Londons.
Second-Lieut G T Darwent, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C D Grierson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut T W M Hutton, West Ridings.
Lieut B Smith, Essex.
Second-Lieut A M Sutherland, Northumberlands.
Captain E N Wilcox, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR IN BULGARIAN HANDS.

Second-Lieut J D Wallis, Yeomanry.

LONDON, July 2.

KILLED.

Captain P H Allard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Davis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G R De Salis, Middlesex.
Captain E E C Gomme, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W Harrington, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut T E Lawes, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J Preeble, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Saunders, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut-Col H T Cotton, South Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D W Stacy, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J J Davison, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A S Low, Cameronians.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H G Allen, Service Corps.
Captain J Anderson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A H D Anson, Field Artillery.
Stcond-Lieut G E Banwell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R G Bell, Liverpools.
Captain N A Bolton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J D Brydon, Yorkshires.
Lieut F W A Bukkell, West Surreys.
Lieut-Col H F G Carter, West Yorkshires.
Lieut H S Cook, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H W Cowling, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A E Gill, Flying Corps.
Captain L B Govan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Haywood, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut M A Hepworth, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut N Horganigaul, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Howoroft, Manchesters.
Captain E Krolik, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut A J Linnell, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H C Love, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R K Milne, Engineers.
Second-Lieut P G F Parker, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H B Richardson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L E Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut D O Rowe, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W B Sawers, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A Short, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut G Studholme, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H K Sykes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T Van Heel, Manchesters.
Captain L B Walker, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R J H F Watherston, Leicesters.
Captain H C Wright, Liverpools.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R T Harker, Flying Corps.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Sanderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut S W White, Northumberlan.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut T W Dean, Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut H Hamer, Flying Corps.
Major H D Harvey Kelly, Irish Regiment.
Lieut E J Y Grevelink, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R M Neill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P C S O'Longan, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut D J Sheehan, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J S Dunville, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut T B Kilpin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G T Laughland, Highland L I.
Lieut C F Savage, Northumberlands.
Rev. C H Schooling, Chaplain.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Austin, Manchesters.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R V Franklin, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut M King, Labour Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut T B Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut M M Kaizer, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Lieut A Binnie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut N A Birks, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G N Brookhurst, Flying Corps.
Lieut H E B Dickson, Devons.
Second-Lieut K F Hadden, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J F Heagerty, East Kents.
Lieut E L Heyworth, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Pollack, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A R M Rickards, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G L Harvest, Londons, should read Lieut G L Harvest.

KILLED.

Lieut W G O Gill, Essex, should read Second-Lieut W G O Gill.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 448, Indian Expeditinoary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Army Service Corps: Second-Lieut G W Wheelhouse.
I. A.: Captains H. G. Brodie and A. I. Dawes.

WOUNDED.

I. A.: Lieut-Colonel G. Thomas.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 2.

NAVAL CASUALTIES. ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut John J Tulley.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Bernard J W Brady, R N.
Observor-Sub-Lieut Leslie Marsh, R. N.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION. ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut William E M Clark, R. N., should read Flight-Sub-Lieut Warwick B. W., Clarke R N.

NAVAL DIVISION. PREVIOUSLY RESUMED KILLED, NOW OFFIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut Ivan Heald, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, July 5.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lieut Charlts B Orfaur, Observer R.N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut W W Maurice, Eppstein. R N.

LONDON, July 9.

KILLED.

Mate Edwin J Hicks.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Hugh Allan.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Harold J Flynn.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Reginald M Clifford.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Alec E Blaxhill, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED KILLED NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Samuel Robinson, Reserve.
Assistant Paymaster Thomas F. Green, Reserve.

LAP-WELDED IRON & STEEL BOILER TUBES
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co
TUBES & FITTINGS IMPORTERS BOMBAY.
BLACK OR GALVD TUBES FOR GAS STEAM & WATER
ENGLISH MADE HIGH PRESSURE
FLANGE BEND CAP BACK NUT NIPPLE ELBOW ROUND ELBOW LONG SCREW CROSS TEE SHORT PIECE UNION FLUX SPRING SOCKET REDUCING SOCKET
Also Dealers in Engineering and Railway Tools and Marine and General Hardwares.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency.
Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICKS MALTED MILK
is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 3 sizes.
Of all Stores and Bazaars.

S S
CURED BY
IDROVOCOL
internally taken.
NO—Injections
NO—Inconvenience
To be had from:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR
Messrs. LEACH & WEBBORNY
(DRUG DEPT.)
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.

JUST OUT
INDIAN ECONOMICS
Demy 8vo. P. P. 470, Cloth bound.
BY
Prof. V. G. KALE, M. A., of Fergusson College, Poona.
This is a remarkable book on a subject of vital importance to the people of India, at the present moment. It gives a vivid picture of the economic condition of India and discusses problems of the most urgent interest to the country. Highly useful to University students and public men.
Good paper, bold type and strong binding. Price, Rs. 4-8-0. By V. P. P. 4-12-0.
Copies can be had of—
THE ARYABHUSHAN PRESS, BUDHAWAR PETH, POONA CITY

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
MAKES
Rickety and Weak Children
STRONG AND HEALTHY.
Price per Bottle As. 12. Postage As. 4.
K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edin. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	16	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80	0
All-India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts. 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12	0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0
Daruwalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property Vol. 1. 1915	12	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II 1916	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III 1916	10	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1916	18	0
Donough's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donough's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	6	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914 1915	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13	8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW. THE DECENNIAL DIGEST AND THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9	0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammeden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	8
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9	0

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair pre v uted by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered)

A delightful dressing for the hair, tho roughly antiseptic, germ killing and scal stimulating. Pleasant to use and deligh fully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

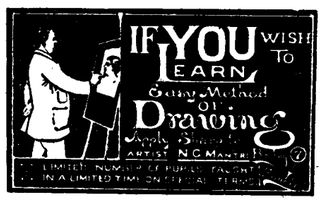
Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co No 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 8½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.

Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.



PHOTOGRAPHIC HOBBIES

OF ALL KINDS

for Grown-up and Children suitable to all purses

Professionals' Requisites :—Dry Plates, Papers, Mounts, Chemicals, Retouching leads &c.

Amateurs' Works :—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, &c., and repairs to Cameras done in a short time. Entire Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. MAHADEO & SON,

DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS, &c.,

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.

1 lb. tins Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents.

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.,

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The monsoon strengthened in the Peninsula but still weak in North India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Central Provinces, Hyderabad; local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west coast of the Peninsula, and Mysore. A few falls also occurred south-east Madras.

Principal amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches; Rangoon one and half; Tavoy, Cox's Bazaar, Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri one and half; Akola one; Hoshangabad two; Nagpur, Pendra one and half; Pachmarhi, Karwar three; Marmagao, Parbhani two; Nizamabad one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Bihar, United Provinces and Konkan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 13th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.01	16.89	34.15	41.41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.06	19.83	35.92	38.88
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.03	19.83	35.42	39.56
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.07	18.93	37.66	44.61
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July 1917:

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.730	Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.817	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	7.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7	"
Minimum do.	80.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW,W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	150	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.16	"
Do. do. year	19.45	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 14 h July	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in
Sat.	14	m 8 ½	26 0		14	m 0 58	17 2
		7 20a	24 9			2 33a	21 3
Sun	15	m 9 20	26 7		15	m 1 53	17 8
		8 34	24 7			3 24a	21 0
Mon	16	m 10 13	27 2		16	m 2 51	17 6
		9 37a	24 9			4 20a	20 6
Tues	17	m 10 57	27 7		17	m 3 35	19 11
		10 30a	25 0			5 0a	19 10
Wed	18	m 11 35	27 11		18	m 4 20	19 9
		11 23a	25 3			5 35a	19 4
Thu	19	m 0 7a	28 1		19	m 4 59	16 8
		11 50a	25 9			6 6	18 11
Fri	20	0 35	28 1		20	m 5 35	6 8
						6 34	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 14 (Saturday)	6h. 10m. a	7h. 19m
" 15 (Sunday)	6h. 10m. a	7h. 19m
" 16 (Monday)	6h. 10m. a	7h. 18m
" 17 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m. a	7h. 18m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	6h. 11m. a	7h. 18m.
" 19 (Thursday)	6h. 11m. a	7h. 18 m
" 20 (Friday)	6h. 11m. a	7h. 18 m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m; First quarter: 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.2m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west and the north Punjab but in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 0.94in., Hoshangabad 0.18in., Nagpur 0.12in. and Chanda 0.19in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.61in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Coromandel coast, while only isolated showers have occurred in the Konkan and Malabar. Precipitation has ceased in north-west India.

Local rain is likely in the Central Provinces and some showers in the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July 1917.

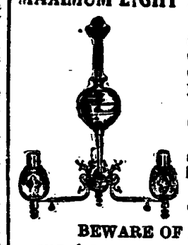
STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (13th July)	102.5	87.0	20	..	0	0
Jask	91.9	79.8	75	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th July)	100.5	85.1	77	..	..	—0.15
SUEZ—						
Mukteir	97.3	83.6	57	..	2.60	+1.23
Mawajleh	93.8	74.6	74	..	17.49	+12.40
Kalora	95.1	81.7	65	..	9.92	—4.41
Hineis	102.5	82.2	49	..	3.41	..
Aneizeh	97.7	80.1	64	..	8.48	+0.95
Tor	100.6	74.7	58	..	6.02	—1.36
ORIENTAL PACIFICS—						
Aden	100.4	84.2	50	..	4.79	—2.30
Maisuri	98.2	82.2	72	..	5.92	—0.42
Shahr	97.8	81.8	62	..	4.67	—3.94
Cawnpore	93.0	82.1	83	..	7.24	+0.33
Allahabad	92.0	79.7	87	0.02	9.07	—0.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.7	83.4	59	..	0.52	—0.03
Karachi	90.5	82.2	77	..	0.04	—2.35
Ajmer	89.2	79.2	62	..	11.32	+5.75
Jaipur	95.7	78.4	57	..	9.15	+3.30
Kotah	95.2	82.4	53	..	12.16	+4.27
Mount Abu	75.6	66.2	86	..	28.40	+20.61
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	93	76.7	70	..	7.47	+3.04
Dwarka	88	81.2	80	..	4.44	—1.70
Veraval	84	81.0	87	0.08	17.29	+13.49
Rajkot	93	73.8	77	..	11.08	+7.16
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	78.4	82	..	9.41	+3.12
Surat	84.9	78.9	77	..	20.11	+4.02
Ahmedabad	95.4	78.7	76	..	14.47	+4.91
Deesa	94.0	76.9	77	..	11.13	+0.44
Ratnagiri	89	74.0	76	..	18.54	+11.17
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	74.5	88	0.08	13.14	—2.42
Saugor	85.8	72.8	82	0.94	12.70	—0.53
Hoshangabad	88.5	76.2	93	0.18	15.70	+3.06
Khandwa	90.2	77.5	76	..	10.86	+4.70
Akola	89.8	77.5	74	..	7.03	—2.39
Amraoti	87.4	75.8	74	..	6.24	—4.09
Nagpur	88	73.8	74	0.12	11.43	—3.95
Chanda	81	75.0	92	0.19	15.26	+0.49
Pachmarhi	85.3	74.7	88	0.05	26.65	+11.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	80.9	83	..	16.89	—5.21
Ratnagiri	86.8	76.8	89	0.61	34.49	—10.62
Marmagao	86	77.9	89	0.67	31.98	—13.62
Karwar	86.4	78.0	89	..	51.27	—7.18
BOMBAY DECCAN AND MYSORE—						
Malegaon	95	74.7	66	..	1.04	—5.69
Ahmednagar	93.5	72.6	61	..	3.25	—3.36
Poona	89	72.9	72	..	4.61	—3.00
Sholapur	94.6	78.4	52	..	3.81	—2.80
Bijapur	91.5	72.9	72	..	6.68	+1.08
Belgaum	88.3	67.8	59	0.04	12.08	—2.84
Karwar	89.1	72.4	75	..	9.04	+1.28
Dharwar	91.9	75.7	69	..	7.14	—3.93
Mysore	86.6	75.3	90	..	4.12	—2.60
CARNATIC AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84	74.0	89	0.55	60.51	+4.04
Calicut	84.8	77.1	90	..	58.39	—1.69
Cochin	86	78.2	84	..	53.46	—0.10
Colombo	87	80.0	84	..	9.61	—4.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97	75.2	80	0.60	9.44	+2.01
Bellary	89	3.4	68	0.02	3.13	+0.59
Cuddapah	96.4	76.6	79	0.88	3.57	—1.01
Madras	96	77.8	79	..	6.39	+2.79
Bangalore	85.8	68.4	79	0.05	3.49	—1.41
Coimbatore	94	72.2	71	..	0.74	—1.42
Trichinopoly	101	4.9.7	68	..	2.45	—0.80
Negapatam	90.9	78.9	80	0.05	1.65	—0.42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th July, 1917, was 29.897 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUMCOST



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smoky Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.

In more than 50 different styles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE 'SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

WHY NOT RELY ON

A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Troubles

WHAT INDIA WANTS

DOES SHE SUPPLY IT HERSELF ?

It is one of the dispositions of Providence that a cure often lies in close proximity to the disease. India which has been rightly termed "The Land of Malaria and Fevers" fortunately abounds at the same time in vegetable products which are without doubt radical cures for all sorts of fevers that ravage it. It is the happy combination of these substances that renders

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC,

the greatest cure for malaria and other fevers. "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects," wrote Mr. J. E, Lee some years ago from Hyderabad, Deccan. The present day verdict is the same. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" said Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Remember Squibb's gives no disappointment. Sold everywhere in India.

MADON SONS & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London, London.

15 CHARACTERS

Our Kamshastra, a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity, is published in 15 principal languages. A copy of it is sent even post free. Write mentioning your language to Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Milk Chocolate

"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"

JUST RECEIVED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS

Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8. Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHAT IS THE SPECIALITY IN THE ANNAPURNA COOKER ?

Write a card to-day for the full descriptive literature to—

ANNAPURNA COOKER & Co.

Near America India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Agents :—INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY STORES. Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.

The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.